

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 201

17 October 1983

JAPAN

Preparations for Reagan's Visit Said To Fall Behind	C 1
U.S. Trade Issues Said Insolvable Before Reagan Visit	C 1
Abe Predicts Solution to U.S. Farm Products Imports	C 2
Government To Protest Incursion by Soviet Fighters	C 2
Trade Talks With USSR End in Moscow 14 Oct	C 3
Foreign Ministry Comments on ROK Cabinet Reshuffle	C 3
Burmese Foreign Minister Stops Over 14 Oct	C 4
Continued Reaction to Tanaka Bribery Conviction	C 4
Abe Calls for LDP Unity	C 4
Various Party Officials Debate	C 4
Conflicting Polls on Nakasone After Tanaka Verdict	C 6
KYODO Poll: Popularity Drops	C 6
MAINICHI: Nakasone at 'Record High'	C 7

NORTH KOREA

Details of MAC General's Protests of Weapons, SR-71	D 1
Weapons Into DMZ	D 1
Protest of SR-71 Flight	D 1
15 Oct Protest on Weapons	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Commentary [16 Oct]	D 2
VRPR: Reagan Will Not Be Safe if He Visits Seoul	D 3
VRPR Cites S. Korean's Opposition to Reagan Visit	D 4
RPR Spokesman Issues Statement on Rangoon Bombing [VRPR]	D 5
Dialogues Continue on South's Charges on Bombing	D 7
Linking With North Denounced	D 8
Further Denunciations	D 10
NODONG SINMUN Warns Against U.S.-Japan Exercise [15 Oct]	D 12
VRPR Notes 'Carl Vinson' Staying in Coastal Waters	D 13
South Korean Mobilization Exercise Denounced	D 13
South's 1984 Military Budget Draft Criticized	D 13
Chongnyon Denounces South's Anti-North Campaign	D 14
Student Rallies Denouncing South Continue	D 15
UN Delegates' Support for Korean Unification Noted	D 17
Japan's 1984 'Diplomatic Blue Book' Criticized	D 17
Embassies, Papers Mark Anniversary of Soviet Ties	D 18
Soviet Embassy Function	D 18
DPRK Embassy Reception	D 18
Papers Mark Anniversary [NODONG SINMUN 12 Oct]	D 19
Pyeongyang-Beijing Passenger Train Service Starts	D 20
Kim Il-song Receives Departing PDRY Ambassador	D 20

SOUTH KOREA

UNC Countercharges N. Korea With Truce Violations	E	1
[KOREA TIMES 15 Oct]		
Chon Addresses Commanders on North's 'Atrocity'	E	1
Materials on Aftermath of Rangoon Bombing	E	3
[KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]		
Burmese Arrest More Than 90	E	3
Captured 'Terrorist' Reported Alive [KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	E	3
Burma Certain North Responsible [KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	E	3
Foreign Minister Comments	E	4
Defector Comments on Bomb [KOREA TIMES 16 Oct]	E	4
Defector on North's Use of Ships [KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	E	5
Military Leaders' Comments [KOREA HERALD 16 Oct]	E	6

THAILAND

Sitthi Discusses Talks With SRV Counterpart	J	1
Vietnam Demands More Cash for Release of Fishermen	J	1
Details of Vietnamese Border Violations Revealed	J	2
Soviet Guerrilla Training in Laos Reported	J	2
[NATION REVIEW 15 Oct]		

VIETNAM

Thach Raps PRC's Kampuchea 'Trap' in Paris Interview	[AFP]	K	1
NHAN DAN Reports Tran Quynh Comments on SRV-USSR Ties	[15 Oct]	K	2
Hanoi Meeting Supports USSR Peace Initiatives		K	4
Hanoi Mass Meeting Marks SRV-USSR Friendship Pact		K	6
Soviet Friendship Delegation Begins Visit		K	7
USSR KAMPUCHEA Magazine Delegation Ends Visit		K	7
Commission Reports, Denounces PRC's Anti-SRV Acts		K	8
NHAN DAN Commentary Scores Deng Xioping Adventurism	[15 Oct]	K	9
Commentary Attacks PRC's Propaganda Slander Campaign		K	9
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Oct]			
Addition to To Huu National Day Address		K	11
Briefs: Dong Nai Grain Obligation		K	11

INDONESIA

ASEAN 'Feels Disappointed by Australian Stance	N	1
Mokhtar Confirms Talks Delayed	N	1
Australian Position 'Understandable'	N	1
Governor Says East Timor Situation 'Under Control'	N	2

PHILIPPINES

Decree on New Aquino Inquiry Board Signed	P	1
Marcos Accedes to Opposition Dialogue Requests	P	1
Economic, Political Talks Slated	P	1
Opposition Leader Criticizes Plan	P	2
Cendana Stresses National Reconciliation	P	3
President Urged To Defuse 'Confidence Crisis'	P	3
[METRO MANILA TIMES 14 Oct]		
Employers Caution Against Wage Increases	P	4
Philippine Events Leave Foreign Buyers 'Scared'	P	4
[BUSINESS DAY 15 Oct]		

Foreign Banks Agree to 90-Day Debt Extension
Foreign Minister Romulo To Retire in January
Imelda Urges Mechanism To Ease Campus Troubles

P 5
P 5
P 5

PREPARATIONS FOR REAGAN'S VISIT SAID TO FALL BEHIND

OW160608 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 16 KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials are worried by slow progress in preparations for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's state visit here starting November 9 because of the unsettled political situation caused by the guilty court verdict last week against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for taking bribe money.

Tanaka adamantly refused in a statement to quit his lower house seat after the court decision on Wednesday sentencing him to four years in prison for taking 500 million yen in bribe from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties were deadlocked over the issue of whether or not Tanaka should be allowed to remain a Diet member, bringing parliamentary proceedings at the current session to a standstill.

The ministry officials say that they are being faced by stronger demands for Japan to liberalize imports of farm products for more balanced trade. A major adjustment is needed now at home to handle the demand in order to pave the way for welcoming Reagan's visit, the officials said.

The officials say they are concerned particularly with the recent U.S. request for promoting the opening up of Japan's markets for foreign goods before Reagan arrives in Japan. The request was conveyed to Ambassador in Washington Yoshio Okawara by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

They say that all problems contained in the U.S. request cannot be solved by bureaucratic work alone but require political decisions with the backing ruling party leaders. But the leaders are too busy at the moment, handling the intraparty and other political affairs which have been affected by the court decision much more than expected.

The ministry officials said they had been counting on the support of LDP leaders in solving in Japan-U.S. trade problems by taking advantage of the Reagan visit as a "springboard."

If the problems are left unsolved until next year, the pressure from the United States is certain to become stronger because of the presidential election coming up, they said.

U.S. TRADE ISSUES SAID INSOLVABLE BEFORE REAGAN VISIT

OW150309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 15 KYODO -- Settlement of all pending Japan-U.S. trade problems before President Ronald Reagan's state visit to Tokyo in early November is impossible, senior Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The sources emphasized that there are matters that can be resolved but there are others which cannot before the President's scheduled arrival in Japan November 9.

The sources made the remarks in responding to demands for Japanese concessions made by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in their meetings with Japanese Ambassador to Washington Yoshio Okawara. Okawara met them in the U.S. capital before returning to Tokyo for consultations with his government.

The sources said it is natural for U.S. Government leaders to press for Japanese concessions in bilateral trade involving such items as oranges and beef because America's trade deficit with Japan is likely to amount to more than 2 billion dollars this year. At the same time, the sources said, Japan has made its efforts to ease trade friction between the two countries since last year with a series of market opening measures.

They also pointed out that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government has agreed to offer military technology to the U.S. and reaffirmed bilateral alliance at the time the premier visited Washington in January.

The sources said Japan and the United States are at their best relationship at present. The sources thus brushed aside Baldrige's contention that there have been no meaningful results from a series of steps taken by the Japanese Government.

The sources said Japan would continue to strive to resolve pending issues as much as possible before the President's arrival.

The Foreign Ministry sources said Japan and the U.S. are likely to reach agreement on the question of military technology transfer before President Reagan arrives in Tokyo. The Japanese Government decided in January to provide the U.S. with military technology. Since then, the two nations have been trying to work out an agreement.

ABE PREDICTS SOLUTION TO U.S. FARM PRODUCTS IMPORTS

OW160636 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Ninohe, Iwate Pref., Oct 16 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe predicted here Sunday that settlement of Japan-U.S. farm product negotiations would come after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan November 9-12. Ruling out the possibility of settling the negotiations by the time of the presidential visit, Abe said he would not move so hastily and arduously.

In his speech at a gathering here, Abe also said he was resolved to resist any pressure for liberalized imports of American beef and oranges, so long as he continued as foreign minister. He emphasized that the talks should be limited to those on expansion of Japan's import quotas, and that those talks should be based on mutual concessions.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST INCURSION BY SOVIET FIGHTERS

OW150937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 15 KYODO -- One or more Soviet fighters violated Japanese airspace east of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, Saturday, the Defense Agency said.

Two F-104 fighters were scrambled to intercept the Soviet aircraft but failed to spot them, the agency said. Radar screens showed an aircraft trace approaching northeastern Hokkaido from the east and turning south over waters off the Shiretoko Peninsula at the eastern tip of Hokkaido around 11:07 a.m., officers said. The aircraft violated Japanese airspace for two minutes and approached to within 18 kilometers of Japanese territory.

Japan will file a protest with the Soviet Union after a thorough investigation, the officers said.

The Air Self-Defense Force warned the planes over the radio about the airspace violation. But the Soviet aircraft neglected the warning and later flew off toward the northeast, the officers said.

The number of intruders was not known, but officers said the aircraft type must have been MIG-23s. They must have belonged to a 24-fighter Soviet air wing deployed on Etorofu Island, east of Hokkaido, between last August and September, they said. Etorofu is one of four Japanese islands which the Soviet Union occupied after World War II.

It was the 14th Soviet violation of Japanese airspace since 1967. In April 1982, a Soviet military transport plane violated Japanese airspace west of Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island.

TRADE TALKS WITH USSR END IN MOSCOW 14 OCT

OW150219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT Oct 83

[Text] Moscow Oct 14 KYODO -- A two-day trade conference between Japan and the Soviet Union ended here Friday, leaving the two countries divided on the best way to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation, Japanese sources said. The talks, held at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, centered on Soviet demands to boost exports to Japan, the sources (?said).

The meeting was the first in the two years and nine months since Soviet military forces invaded Afghanistan. Japan, in protest, took economic sanctions against Moscow. Japan has also taken economic sanctions against the Soviet Union [words indistinct] of the Polish crisis during that time.

The talks, originally arranged for early October, were delayed a week because of the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner early last month.

At the meeting, the Soviets asked for an early decision on a bilateral economic cooperation treaty. The Soviet negotiators said the current imbalanced trade between the two stemmed from the Japanese Government's political measures taken in retaliation against the military incursion into Afghanistan and the Polish crisis. But the Japanese side said Japan's import of Soviet goods was reduced remarkably because of the poor quality of some Soviet products and delays in delivery to Japanese importers.

Japanese delegation sources said the Soviet proposal for conclusion of an economic cooperation treaty was made in regard to the planned Soviet 12th five-year economic development program to start in 1985. The sources said the two sides agreed to hold another meeting in Tokyo next year.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON ROK CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW141153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 14 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan attached importance to his country's relations with Japan and the United States in reshuffling his Cabinet, senior Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

Chon named Chin Ui-chong, No. 2 man in the ruling Democratic Justice Party, new prime minister and gave the foreign minister's post to Yi Won-kyong, who was sports minister in the previous Cabinet.

The ministry sources said the appointment of Chin and Yi showed the president's determination to "conquer" the sacrifice Korea made in a bombing explosion in Rangoon, Burma last Sunday. Four members of the Korean cabinet, including Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, were among the 17 government officials killed in the blast.

The sources said the president placed importance to South Korea's relations with Japan and the United States in naming Chin premier and Yi foreign minister. Yi, who studied at the University of Tokyo and Harvard University, is regarded here as a man who is well versed in Japan and the United States.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER 14 OCT

OW141019 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct KYODO -- Burma's foreign minister U Chit Hlaing arrived in Tokyo Friday on his way home from Seoul. Hlaing will meet with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday night, government officials said. The Burmese official, who attended a South Korean state funeral for 17 victims in last Sunday's bomb attack in Rangoon, will leave Japan Sunday, the officials said.

CONTINUED REACTION TO TANAKA BRIBERY CONVICTION

Abe Calls for LDP Unity

OW150855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Akita Oct 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Saturday the Japanese political world is in big chaos over a guilty verdict given former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for taking a bribe from Lockheed Corp. of the United States.

In a speech in this northeastern Japanese city, Abe said Tanaka and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party must reflect on themselves for the outcome of the court ruling.

Tanaka, a powerful political figure even after his involvement in the Lockheed scandal which surfaced in 1976, was sentenced to four years in prison Wednesday for taking a 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) bribe from Lockheed to help it promote sales of Tristar jetliners. He appealed to the Tokyo High Court and was freed on bail.

Abe, regarded as a potential conservative leader, said the ruling party must forge ahead as a single unit and strive to regain the confidence of the people.

The Diet (parliament), now in a special session, ground to a halt after the court ruling as opposition parties pressed Tanaka to give up his parliamentary seat. Tanaka refused and vowed to fight in court to clear his name.

The foreign minister said the LDP must resolve the Tanaka issue, but added that the party should not allow the verdict to split it apart.

Various Party Officials Debate

OW161201 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 16 October carries a 1-hour recorded panel discussion entitled "The Lockheed Sentence and Parliamentary Deliberations." Participating are the chairmen the parliamentary measures committees of six parties and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami; NHK commentator Kazuo Okamura moderates. The six party officials are: Hikosaburo Okonogi of the LDP, Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the JSP, Naohiko Okubo of the Komei Party [Komeito], Eiichi Nagasue of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], Zenmei Matsumoto of the JCP, and Mamoru Tajima of the New Liberal Club [NLC].

Okamura begins by asking the opinion of each party on the verdict in the trial of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and on future Diet proceedings.

The LDP's Okomogi says: "We should respect the sentence and take it seriously. However, now that Mr Tanaka's side has appealed under the three-level court system -- to be sure he does not take the judgment at the first trial lightly -- I believe we have to understand his position fully.

To begin with, his case is a matter concerning the judicial branch of government. Since it is pending in court, we of the legislative branch should expedite Diet proceedings and act on law bills introduced in the upper and lower houses. I think this is the most urgent task."

The JSP's Yamaguchi says: "The sentence signifies a victory for public opinion. When we recall prewar party politics, we always remember that corruption of all kinds undermined public trust in political parties, leading to the rise of the right-wing force and heralding the dark age. Therefore, we will do our utmost to establish political ethics, cleanse the political world, more specifically, settle the resolution calling for Dietman Tanaka's resignation."

Komieto's Okubo says: "We regard the content of the sentence as appropriate. The problem is, as just pointed out by Mr Okamura, the Diet remains idle following the delivery of the sentence, and I guess this will continue for some time. The immediate responsibility for this impasse rests with the LCP, which refuses to deliberate the resolution we introduced. There have been deliberations on several occasions, with two more persons yet to make questions before concluding the deliberations [at the Steering Committee]. Yet the LDP refuses to go along. The Diet remains idle because of the LDP'S refusal to deliberate the Tanaka resolution."

The DSP's Nagasue says: "We of the DSP will see to it that the Diet acts on the Tanaka resolution before any other issue on the docket. If Mr Tanaka resigns before that, we will consider it to be a step forward."

The JCP's Matsumoto says: "The 4-year sentence is too light." Stressing the need for a thorough corruption probe, he says: "It is clearly stated in the sentence that Lockheed money was funneled to LDP Secretary General Nikaido and Director General of the National Land Agency Kato. I think the Diet should also clarify the truth about these and other cases including one involving the P-3C deal."

After saying that "the government takes the sentence solemnly," Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami urges that "the Diet be reopened and gotten into gear as soon as possible," since there are so many tasks pending, including the administrative reform bills, tax reduction, and the recommendation for a pay hike for civil servants.

Asked for his opinion on the Tanaka letter issued after he was sentenced to hard labor, the LDP's Okonogi says: "Frankly speaking, it was a rather emotional letter. I am not trying to defend him, but the letter was prepared shortly after the sentence and was read by an agent before a group of intimate friends. I feel that he should have taken more time and pondered the matter more calmly. However, I also feel that he had no other choice, the letter being an expression of his inner feelings."

Asked how the LDP will deal with the Tanaka resolution which is pending at the lower house Steering Committee, Okonogi says: "As we have pointed out time and time again, we do not regard this resolution as a matter concerning Mr Tanaka or Mr Koko Sato as individuals. The resolution calling for their resignation is naturally a matter that will affect the Diet forever. We are opposed to it because it is questionable from a legal point of view. I would rather say we are opposed to it because it should never be introduced." He goes on: "Since an appeal has been filed, the case is pending in court. I would like to point out that it is inappropriate to brand Mr Tanaka as a criminal. A man has the right to be considered innocent until he is found guilty. In Japan, a country ruled by law, it is questionable from a human rights point of view to introduce a resolution at this stage and force him to resign. We believe that it is preposterous indeed for the Japanese Diet to make this attempt."

All the opposition party officials at the discussion rebut Okonogi's argument and demand that the Tanaka resolution be introduced in the plenary session and acted upon.

Reiterating opposition to the demand that the bill calling for Tanaka's resignation as dietman be introduced in the lower house plenary session, Okonogi points out that "there is no constitutional stipulation on a resolution call for dietman's resignation," and says: "The Diet will establish a very bad precedent should it introduce such a resolution in the plenary session." Citing former Supreme Court Justice Masao Matsumoto's statement that "depriving a dietman's status by this kind of resolution may violate the principle of nullum crime sine lege, or the principle of legality, provided in Article 31 of the Constitution," Okonogi urges that the Tanaka resolution issue be considered as a matter that concerns the entire Diet and which will have a permanent effect on it, affecting both government and opposition parties.

Asked if the JSP will block other pending Diet business if the LDP does not agree to bring the Tanaka resolution before the plenary session, Yamaguchi says: "That is right. On 12 October the chairman of the JSP Parliamentary Affairs Committee held separate meetings with his counterparts in the centrist parties and the JCP. At these meetings, it was agreed that the opposition parties would act on the resolution on establishing political ethnics in the upper house as top priority items. We confirmed that if the LDP refuses to comply, we will not agree to set the Diet in motion again and will act in concert in that spirit."

When asked if Komeito will not agree to set the upper house in motion again unless the LDP agrees to act on the resolution on establishing political ethnics, Okubo says, "Yes." He says: "Prime Minister Nakasone often reiterates that Japan has separation of the three powers. The judicial branch has rendered a verdict on this most serious case in postwar history. The time has come for us dietmen, as representatives of the people under the Constitution, which provides that sovereignty rests with the people, to express our will as the legislative branch. I feel this very seriously. If we do not do this, the question will arise involving the basic reasons for the existence of the Diet itself, namely the question of what Diet is for as the representative of the people."

Okubo says: "We are not asking the LDP to act in concert with us. If the LDP thinks that what Mr Tanaka claims is right, that the LDP's view is right, and that he is absolutely innocent, all it needs to do is vote down the resolution calling for his resignation. Why is the LDP refusing to deliberate the resolution?"

Okonogi replies that the LDP has no objection to resuming deliberations on the Tanaka resolution at the Steering Committee, even beginning next week, and he suggests that the proposers of the resolution answer questions. The DSP's Nagasue says that "since the secretaries general of the opposition parties made the proposal, they will be ready to appear in the Diet to answer questions at any time." The other opposition officials agreed. Asked about linkage between the Tanaka resolution and the deliberations of other issues, NLC's Tajima says that they should be delivered simultaneously.

CONFLICTING POLLS ON NAKASONE AFTER TANAKA VERDICT

KYODO Poll: Popularity Drops

OW160851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 11-month-old government is supported by 45.9 percent of Japanese voters, down 6 percent from 51.9 percent in May, according to a KYODO NEWS SERVICE opinion poll published Sunday.

The decline reflected last week's guilty court verdict against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka -- Nakasone's main political backer -- in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal, political analysts said.

The poll also showed 87.5 percent of 2,182 Japanese interviewed supported the ruling. It found 61.7 percent in favor of Tanaka's immediate resignation as a lower house member to take responsibility for the conviction, up from 56.3 percent in the previous poll last May and 45.9 percent in March. Another 28.4 percent said it is a matter for Tanaka to decide himself but only 7 percent said he need not resign.

The poll was the fourth since the Nakasone cabinet came into being November 27, 1982. The rate of popular support almost matched a record low of 45.8 percent in March, when Nakasone faced a barrage of criticism for his "hawkish" remarks on defense policy following his visit to Washington.

The latest poll showed 41.5 percent did not support the Nakasone administration, up 2.2 percent from 39.3 percent in May but down from 43.8 percent in March. It also found the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) was supported by 49.2 percent, down 2.4 percent from 51.6 percent in May. The No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party gained 15.7 percent support compared with 16.5 percent previously, the neo-Buddhist Komeito was unchanged at 4.8 percent, the Democratic Socialist Party fell to 4 percent from 6.2 percent, and the Japan Communist Party improved to 3.3 percent from 2.6 percent.

MAINICHI: Nakasone at 'Record High'

OW161007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 16 KYODO -- A public opinion poll published Sunday by a major vernacular daily put the popularity rating for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet at a record-matching high of 40 percent despite former Premier Kakuei Tanaka's conviction last week of receiving a bribe in the Lockheed payoff trial. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN said the figure was up from 31 percent in the previous poll in September and matched 40 percent in a June poll, the highest since Nakasone took power in November last year. The previous high was 39 percent last December. The poll, conducted immediately after the court ruling last Wednesday, showed those opposing the Nakasone cabinet rose 3 percent from the previous poll to 31 percent.

Another public opinion poll by the ASAHI SHIMBUN, another major Tokyo newspaper, said about 40 percent of lower house members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) hoped Tanaka would resign from the House of Representatives to take responsibility for his involvement in the worst scandal to touch Japan in decades. The poll covered 242 or 84.6 percent of all 286 LDP dietmen. It said only 20 percent of the LDP dietmen opposed Tanaka's resignation.

But the poll showed 70 percent of the pollees were opposed to any move to submit a resolution calling for Tanaka's immediate resignation, while 11 percent said they would support a resolution. Forty-six percent said they would attend a plenary session of the Diet in order to block a resolution but only 2 percent declared they would support it. Seven percent said they would obey a decision by the LDP's leadership or that of LDP factions to which the polled dietmen belong.

DETAILS OF MAC GENERAL'S PROTESTS OF WEAPONS, SR-71

On Weapons Into DMZ

SK141410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet South Korean Army continue bringing heavy and automatic weapons into the DMZ and the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. After having committed an armed raid on our guard post in the area east of the frontline on the evening of 13 October, the puppet South Korean Army continued committing acts of military provocations against our side on 14 October, too.

From around 2050 on the evening of 14 October, the puppet South Korean Army brought and installed several 90-mm recoilless rifles at a guardpost in an area some 350 meters south-east of Demarcation Line marker No 1655 located in an area east of the frontline and took a firing posture against our side.

The puppet South Korean Army's act of bringing heavy weapons has been committed in the areas in the central and western part of the frontline. At around 2420 on this evening, the puppet South Korean Army installed 12.7-mm machineguns at a guard post some 400 meters south of Demarcation Line marker No 0655 and took a firing posture against our side. Prior to this, at around 2150 on the same evening, they brought high caliber machineguns to a guardpost some 100 meters south of Demarcation Line marker No 0110 on the western frontline.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed the criminal act of bringing automatic weapons into a post located in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom on the same day.

Through a telephone message, our side, noting that the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' acts of bringing heavy and automatic weapons such as this is a violent violation of the armistice agreement and a premeditated criminal act aimed at artificially straining the situation in the DMZ and in the Joint Security Area, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side.

Also, he [as heard] asked the enemy side to immediately remove the illegally brought heavy and automatic weapons from the DMZ and from the Joint Security Area and to take responsible measures so that no such incident will occur again.

Protest of SR-71 Flight

SK142321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Kaesong October 14 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors, overheated with new war provocation moves, sent the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above our territorial waters east of Kosong and let it commit an espionage act against the northern half of the republic, flying up to the air above the coastal waters off Chongjin from around 10:50 to around 10:57 on October 14.

The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, through his telephone notice, said that such espionage act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a cruce violation of the armistice agreement and, at the same time, a grave encroachment upon the sovereignty of our country and a criminal act deliberately rendering the situation strained. We are paying serious attention to the successive military provocations committed by the enemy side against our side these days, he said.

Strongly protesting against the espionage perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors through the infiltration of the spy plane into our airspace, he demanded the enemy side to take a responsible step lest such criminal act should occur again.

15 Oct Protest on Weapons

SK151350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The puppet South Korean Army has continuously committed military provocations. The puppet South Korean Army has continuously committed unusual [simsangchiaun] military provocations in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] against us. At 1045 on 15 October, the puppet South Korean Army installed a 90-millimeter recoilless rifle and a large-caliber machinegun at an outpost 800 meters south of Military Demarcation marker No 0560 and assumed a firing posture against our side, thus provoking us [tobalhada].

At 1625 the same day, the South Korean Army installed several 81-millimeter mortars and large-caliber machineguns at a spot 1,200 southeast of Military Demarcation marker No 0190.

Shortly after these incidents, our side immediately sent a telephone message and lodged a strong protest and denunciation, saying that such provocations by the enemy constitute the outrageous violation of the armistice agreement and crimes heightening tension in the DMZ. Our side then urged the enemy to stop military provocation rackets and to withdraw from the DMZ the heavy weapons which it has illegally introduced into this area.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK160820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 15 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 16 October commentary: "Provocateurs Will Not Be Able To Escape Punishment"]

[Text] As already been reported, on 13 October, the South Korean military clique fired shots at an area of our side by infiltrating an armed assault team on the eastern frontline. Also on 14 and 15 October, the clique repeatedly committed criminal acts of preparing for shooting after having introduced heavy and automatic weapons into various areas in the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and having installed those weapons there.

Meanwhile, on the morning of 14 October, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the skies over the territorial waters of our country. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's provocative rackets against us are expanding to a grave stage with each passing day.

The repeated military provocations by the U.S. Imperialists and the puppet clique coincide with their frantic rackets against communism and the republic in South Korea. As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring received its baptism of explosion during its junket overseas. Groundlessly implicating us, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has issued an emergency alert order through South Korea and has ordered the entire puppet armed forces to enter into a complete combat posture. Clamoring about the so-called punitive measures and so on, the puppet clique has even hinted of the possibility of launching a military offensive and a surprise attack on us.

The U.S. imperialists are positively backing up the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's anticommunist confrontation rackets. Talking about the so-called maintenance of partnership, the U.S. military leaders, such as Weinberger and Wickham, who sneaked into Seoul several days ago, backed up the puppet clique's provocative rackets.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson, which sneaked into Pusan, has put off the date for returning and entered into a alert posture at sea near South Korea.

In its aftermath, armed assault and an act of espionage were repeated. Those acts, this shows, are premeditated military provocations which had been deliberately planned beforehand against the northern half of the republic.

The provocative rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are grave criminal acts which aggravate tension and bring the situation to the brink of war. Those rackets attract public attention.

Under the condition in which the North and the South are pitted against each other militarily across the MDL and large armed forces are concentrated along the Demarcation Line, their provocative rackets might cause an armed clash at any time. There is no need to explain what consequences the armed clash would bring if it were to break out.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up frantic and reckless provocative rackets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. This is aimed at finding away out from a deadend crisis facing the ring by deliberately aggravating the situation. This clearly shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is an out-and-out anticommunist element, war-monger, and a nation-selling and treacherous group which does not hesitate to play with fire in order to maintain its life.

This also proves that the recent explosion in Rangoon and the ensuing provocative rackets are a trick which the puppets premeditatedly fabricated to realize their impure political intrigue. But, reckless provocative rackets will never bring the rascals good results. With a high level of vigilance, we are watching the provocative rackets which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are premeditatedly kicking up. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should look squarely at reality and act with discretion. And they should immediately stop reckless provocative rackets. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique bring the situation to a dangerous stage by continuing provocative acts, they will taste yet more bitter fruit.

VRPR: REAGAN WILL NOT BE SAFE IF HE VISITS SEOUL

SK161052 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Unattributed dialogue]

[Text] [First speaker] It is said that U.S. President Reagan's visit to the Philippines, and two other countries, which were slated for upcoming November, have been suddenly cancelled.

[Second speaker] Why?

[First speaker] In this connection, a White House spokesman has had a hard time finding an excuse.

[Second speaker] After racking his brains, he attributed the cancellation to the fact that an important bill would be deliberated.

[First speaker] But public opinion at home and abroad does not agree. In a word, the measure was for security, for fear of danger to the safety [of the President].

[Second speaker] With the killing of opposition leader Aquino last August as momentum, the Philippine people have waged an ever-intensifying demonstration struggle opposing and denouncing especially Reagan's junket, while anti-U.S. sentiments have been rising.

[First speaker] Yes. It seems that U.S. President Reagan has been very frightened by this ominous move.

[Second speaker] An aggressor and warmonger will not be able to escape from the denunciation of the people concerned wherever he goes.

[First speaker] Yes. If he comes to South Korea, do you think he will be safe?

[Second speaker] It can never be.

VRPR CITES S. KOREA'S OPPOSITION TO REAGAN VISIT

SK170229 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Article by Kim Hui-sop, a teacher of an elementary school in Chongno District, Seoul: "We Oppose Reagan's Visit to South Korea," from "Hour for Compatriots Abroad" program]

[Text] It is said that U.S. President Reagan will come to South Korea in November and hold summit talks with Chon Tu-hwan. Reagan's visit is an unwelcome person's unwelcome junket. As for me, one who has been awakened somewhat to see the world through my life as a teacher during the 10 years since I graduated from college and one who has grasped the true picture of U.S. -South Korea relations through my experience, I can never welcome Reagan's visit to South Korea. I think that this is not only my feeling, but the people's common opinion.

U.S. President Reagan is the enemy of independence and democracy, the incarnation of division and war, and the enemy of our people and the nation. Reagan is a rare fascist, bellicose figure among presidents. Why does such a bellicose element as Reagan try to come here? It has been observed that Reagan's visit is to pave the way for the presidential election next year and to reaffirm his support for the lackeys. In fact, however, Reagan's visit is a very dangerous war junket to perfect the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, to finally check on the spot the status of the preparations to provoke a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, and issue a new order.

These are the most important focal points which greatly requires our vigilance. This can be sufficiently proven only by one fact: Reagan will visit South Korea and inspect the foremost front. It is known to everyone that the (?truce line) is not like a party on the outskirts of Washington. It can only be said that the appearance of the war maniac on the truce line, where tension between the two sides of the North and the South has risen as high as it could [nam puk ssang bang kan e kinjang gam i paengbae haldaro paengbae haejin], reeks of gunpower.

Furthermore, the reason our masses oppose Reagan's trip to South Korea is that his visit seeks criminal purposes of obliterating our masses' aspirations for independence, infringing upon their desire for democracy, and trampling underfoot their public opinion on reunification. While paying lipservice to equality between the United States and South Korea, the democratization of the South Korean society, and reunification, the Reagan administration is, in reality, acting contrary to their words.

As shown by the U.S. policy toward South Korea around the period of the Kwangju massacre, Reagan's policy toward South Korea has nothing to do with the South Korean people's aspirations for independence, the development of democracy, and reunification.

The U.S. ambassador's absurd remarks comparing the South Korean people with lemmings and the former U.S. forces' commander's perception of the patriotic masses fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification as spoiled brats [as heard] originated from the Reagan regime's policy toward South Korea.

Reagan is seeking to maintain the [word indistinct] colonial rule by all means by reaffirming his support for the group of murderers by soothing the South Korean people's anti-U.S. desire for independence and blocking their desire for reunification through his visit to South Korea. For this very reason, our people oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea. It can be said that our people's bombing of the American Cultural Center in Taegu prior to Reagan's visit was to show our anti-U.S. sentiment with practical action.

Our people's unanimous demands are the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from this land, the eradication of the U.S. colonial rule, and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan.

Together with the South Korean people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification, I death-defyingly oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea and am resolved to fight to the end for the eradication of the U.S. colonial rule.

RPR SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON RANGOON BOMBING

SK151302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Statement by spokesman of the RPR Central Committee issued on 12 October in connection with the Rangoon bombing -- read by announcer]

[Text] As is already known, on the morning of 9 October traitor Chon Tu-hwan received a strong bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, the first leg of his visits to foreign countries. As a result of this bombing incident, over 30 persons of the entourage of traitor Chon Tu-hwan were killed or wounded. Through the Rangoon bombing incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been revealed as a person who cannot be welcomed by anyone in any place.

The Rangoon bombing incident was a deserved and inevitable result. This incident proved once again the historic lesson that a tyrant who resorts to violence is bound to receive violence and that dictators will not go unpunished at any place.

By nature, Chon Tu-hwan is a traitor who has betrayed the country and the nation, is a pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation-seller who has pledged to be loyal to U.S. imperialists with blood, and is the notorious tyrant who usurped the seat of the president through the obliteration of democratic masses.

Since his usurpation of power with bayonet traitor Chon Tu-hwan has traversed a disgraceful and criminal road pursuing treachery, fascism, division, and war. In particular, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's atrocities of brutally slaughtering the people in Kwangju under the instigation of his U.S. imperialist boss -- which incurs the wrath of heaven and man -- was a most barbarous act which even his predecessors would not dare to perpetrate.

Chon Tu-hwan, who has massacred thousands of the fellow countrymen, is even now brutally suppressing the masses of all strata who oppose war and division and who desire peace and reunification. He is also wantonly perpetrating the brutal atrocity of arresting, detaining, executing, and slaughtering democratic and patriotic forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is committing all sorts of intolerable crimes not only in South Korea but also in the international community.

It is precisely the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is acting as a shock brigade for the aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to hinder the independent development of the Third World countries, to split and break up the Nonaligned Movement, and to destroy peace in the world. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's current foreign trip was a criminal junket in accordance with the scenario of the White House.

The Rangoon bombing incident has dealt a serious political blow to traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has the highest record of crimes at home and abroad. A serious crack has occurred in Chon Tu-hwan's fascist ruling system and serious turmoil and confusion have come to the treacherous and fascist group. On the other hand, regarding that the current bombing attack in Rangoon on the pro-U.S. nation-sellers is their unavoidable fate, the patriotic masses of all strata are predicting the dictators' doom.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is being beaten both at home and abroad, thus facing a great crisis of ruin, is trying to find a way out through anticommunist rackets. In other words, the puppets are trying to extricate themselves from a predicament by staging an anticommunist and anti-North racket while diverting the responsibility for the current incident in Rangoon to the North.

Diverting to the North the responsibility for all antigovernment incidents which have occurred so far at home and abroad while staging an anticommunist campaign in connection with them was a vicious habit of the previous dictators of South Korea.

Preposterously judging the Rangoon bombing incident as a criminal deed of the North even prior to starting an investigation into it, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not only stopped at nothing in fabricating such a farfetched assertion, but also placed the whole area of South Korea under an emergency alert. Thus the puppets are viciously staging an anticommunist campaign throughout South Korea by forcibly mobilizing people.

This is definitely traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers to escape the responsibility for the Rangoon bombing incident and to patch up the crisis in his fascist rule by further inspiring North-South confrontation and by intensifying tension through the utilization of the incident.

Declaring the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic anticommunist and anti-North racket as an antinational and criminal act threatening peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the RPR resolutely condemns this in the name of all masses.

The responsibility for the bombing incident in Rangoon rests with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, not with others.

As the home minister and other police officials concerned were dismissed, assuming responsibility for the police massacre incident in Oryong in the past which surprised the people throughout the country, Chon Tu-hwan himself should step down from power this time, assuming responsibility for the current incident. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should immediately renounce the reckless anticommunist racket creating a discord among the nation and increasing the danger of war and should stop his antinational and antipopular acts running counter to national unity and the country's peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should stop the acts instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to anticommunist confrontation and withdraw from this land, taking along all aggression forces and weapons. For a pro-U.S. stooge like traitor Chon Tu-hwan to remain in power is a national disgrace of our masses. Therefore, all masses should not be utilized in the anticommunist racket by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, but more courageously stage the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and democracy and against fascism.

Our party, together with our masses, will vigorously continue to struggle to smash the indiscreet anticommunist schemes by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to build an independent, democratic new society.

[Signed] 12 October 1983, Seoul

DIALOGUES CONTINUE ON SOUTH'S CHARGES ON BOMBING

DK150312 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1351 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Unattributed dialogue; speakers unidentified]

[Text] [First few sentences not heard]

[First speaker] In this connection, a great confusion is rising in South Korea. Having hurried back to Seoul, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is kicking up wholesale anticommunist rackets, such as an emergency meeting and the so-called State Council or statement. Meanwhile, the wretches issued an emergency alert order throughout all South Korea and, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, put the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet army in a perfect combat posture.

[Second unidentified speaker] According to foreign news reports, the authorities in Burma, where the incident took place, have searched for the criminals and have not yet announced any contents of the incident. Nonetheless, as soon as the bombing took place, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan began babbling that we instigated the incident behind the scenes, freely linking the incident to use without any grounds. In his statement issued after coming back to Seoul, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored about the act conducted by the North communist group, thus kicking up frantical anticommunist and antirepublic rackets. This is a preposterous and foolish act.

[First speaker] That is right. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Even though the South Korean reactionaries make much ado by cooking up clumsy intrigues, their maneuvers do not work. Why on earth is traitor Chon Tu-hwan running wild, taking issue with us after he was attacked by a bomb in another country? Despite the fact that no explanation about the incident has been made, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is frenziedly raising anticommunist and antirepublic commotions, groundlessly linking the incident to us. This is a despicable, brazen row. Whenever incidents have taken place in South Korea, the wretches have conducted the despicable act of using them to kick up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets.

[Second speaker] Such an act is one of their stereotyped methods. This time, too, the wretches are exploiting the incident for their impure political scheme to incite North-South confrontation and further aggravate the already tense situation. By shifting responsibility for the Rangoon bombing onto us, the wretches are, above all, trying to escape their pitiful position of being isolated at home and abroad due to their never-to-be-condoned murderous crimes before history and the people.

[First speaker] As you know, having seized power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and having emerged as the most tyrannical military, fascist rascal, and as a murderous devil, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has ruthlessly suppressed the daily-growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization in South Korea and has converted all of South Korea into a dark starvation- and poverty-ridden land. The massacre of the Kwangju citizens, who rose up for independence, democracy, and reunification, was also perpetrated by the wretch Chon Tu-hwan with the support of the U.S. imperialists.

[Second speaker] Besides, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has given South Korea completely to the U.S. imperialists as their colonial, military, and nuclear base and has desperately waged war commotions. The wretches have also perpetrated all kinds of criminal maneuvers against the world people's struggle for independence. This is well confirmed by the fact that the wretch joined in the war of aggression against Vietnam and slaughtered countless people and that he has hindered the just struggle of the oppressed for liberation in collusion with the South African rascists clique and the Israeli aggressors.

[First speaker] For its crimes, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has become the object of hatred of the South Korean and the world's people. In fact, wretch Chon Tu-hwan is a criminal who cannot sleep in peace any where in the world as well as in South Korea.

[Second speaker] That is correct. To extricate itself from the predicaments and to justify new war provocation maneuver which it is frenziedly accelerating, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, with the incident as an occasion, is kicking up frantical anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, is aggravating antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, and is extremely straining the situation.

[First speaker] You are right. At the direction of its masters, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, finding a way out of the crises through a new war provocation, is mobilizing all human and material resources in South Korea to prepare for war and is daily raising war-exercise commotions. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to invite wretched Reagan to South Korea in November. This is also aimed at accelerating new war provocations preparations.

[Second speaker] The anticommunist rackets, which the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now frantically kicking up, and, in particular, the action of putting the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and the puppet South Korean Army into combat posture, are an unpardonable challenge to the Korean and world's peace-loving people and are a grave threat to peace in Korea, Asia, and the world.

[First speaker] You are correct. However frantically the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may run wild while flinging mud at us, it cannot achieve its sinister purposes, but only further reveal its sordid nature. The South Korean puppet clique must stop the despicable, brazen intrigue of freely taking issue with us.

Linking With North Denounced

SK150436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0935 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Dialogue: "The Puppets' Old Trick" -- speakers unidentified]

[Text] [First speaker] As already reported, on 9 October, an explosion took place at the national cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, killing or wounding over 30 members of the suite of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who was on a trip to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries. Immediately after this incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that the incident was manipulated by the North, groundlessly linking this with the northern half of the republic, and is fanatically waging anticommunist and antirepublic rackets. The Chon Tu-hwan's clique's frenzied, slanderous, anticommunist maneuvers are, indeed groundless and ridiculous. We can say that such an act is one of lunatics.

[Second speaker] You are right. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whenever events take place in South Korea against them, the South Korean authorities attempt to shift the responsibility for such events onto us, saying that these were related to us. This is their old trick.

As taught by the great leader, it is an old trick of the puppet clique to attempt to shift the responsibility for incidents and commotions, whenever they occur in South Korea, to the northern half of the republic. It is well known to the entire world that the incident of 15 August, the shooting of the former dictator, and the Kim Tae-chung incident, with the South Korean puppets attempted to link to the northern half of the republic, were dramas fabricated and produced by the puppets themselves. Last year, too, the rascals fabricated the so-called Chon Tu-hwan assassination attempt incident in Canada and attempted to link it with the northern half of the republic, announcing so-called statements and talks one after another. They propagated that Choe Chung-hwa, a Korean residing overseas, formed a conspiracy to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan overseas together with several Canadians after receiving a directive from the republic when he visited.

As is known, Choe Chung-hwa stated in a letter denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's slanderous maneuvers that he had never been involved in such a case and the Canadians who were arrested by the Canadian authorities said that there was no such event.

[First speaker] You are right.

[Second speaker] It is the habit of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, whenever such an event occurs, to link it with us and to inspire anticommunist confrontation. This was clearly shown by the vicious rackets in connection with the incident of the South Korean passenger aircraft which occurred some time ago, slandering the northern half of the republic which had nothing to do with this incident.

[First speaker] Resorting to such an outdated trick, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is perpetrating sordid and shameless maneuvers to shift the responsibility for the explosion incident in Rangoon to the northern half of the republic. This is aimed at escaping its pitiful situation of isolation at home and abroad because of its intolerable criminal and murderous acts committed against history and the people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has already massacred several thousand Kwangju residents in a barbaric way in the course of usurping power. Leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony, military base, and nuclear base and frantically waging war rackets, the Chon Tu-hwan clique commits endless nation-selling treachery and suppresses the people. Thus, it is causing unbearable calamities for the South Korean people.

[Second speaker] I agree. The Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated maneuvers against the cause for the freedom of the world's people, even overseas. Joining in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against Vietnam, it massacred numerous people. Siding with the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists, it (?disturbed) the just struggle of repressed people in many ways. Thus, the crimes committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are indelible.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is denounced and rejected unanimously by the world's people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should look at its own sinful situation before attempting to slander other people.

[First speaker] You are right. Today, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is waging frenzied rackets, taking advantage of the explosion incident in Rangoon, and fabricating ridiculous excuses. We should absolutely not tolerate this. No matter how frantically it may wage the commotion, no one will pay any attention to it. The true nature of its filthy, slanderous maneuvers will be more clearly exposed to the world.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique leads the situation to a uncontrollable phase using the ridiculous excuse, the rascals will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and will gain more bitter experience.

[Second speaker] You are right. Thank you.

Further Denunciations

SK150504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0923 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The people in the northern half of the republic are now sternly denouncing with surging indignation the Chon Tu-hwan clique for frantically kicking up anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, provoking us on groundless charges, with the Rangoon explosion as occasion.

Pae Chung-hyok, former South Korean assemblyman and member of the Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, says: [Begin recording] As has been reported, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was attacked by a bomb at the mausoleum in Rangoon, Burma, on 9 October, is frenziedly kicking up anticommunist rows. Shortly after the explosion took place, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about someone's behind-the-scenes instigation of the incident and the like, groundlessly linking the bombing to the northern half of the republic. Through a so-called statement after he came back to Seoul, he clamored about the incident having been perpetrated by the North Communist group, thus raising unprecedentedly frantical anticommunist and antirepublic commotions. This is, indeed, a preposterous, ridiculous, and groundless hysteria.

Even according to Washington, after the bombing took place, the Burmese authorities put up a garrison cordon, searched for the criminals, and has not yet made any official announcement. Why on earth is traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was attacked by a bomb in another country, hell-bent on abusing another preposterously? Despite the fact that no explanation about the truth of the incident has been made, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is freely slandering and provoking another on groundless charges. This is not because of the ring lost its wits over a bomb attack, but because it seeks impure political intrigue to incite North-South confrontation and to further aggravate the tense situation with the incident as an occasion.

This is shown by the fact that the South Korean puppets issued an emergency alert order throughout the whole of South Korea and, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, put the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet South Korean Army into a perfect combat posture, while raising wholesale anticommunist hysteria of issuing a statement and of holding an emergency meeting of the state council.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song has taught: Even though the South Korean reactionaries raise a din by fabricating a clumsy conspiracy, their maneuvers are not effective.

History shows that the South Korean puppets' stereotyped method is to try to extricate themselves from the predicaments by shifting responsibility onto us whenever incidents have caused political confusion in south Korea. In the Kim Tae-chung case, too, which the South Korean puppets cooked up and through which they once raised a row, they tried to shift responsibility onto the northern half of the republic, alleging that a (?cigarette pack) from the North was found at the spot of the incident. In the 15 August incident, too, the wretches also fabricated that the criminal had been instigated by someone. The so-called attempt to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan in Canada last year was also a fabricated drama. In the South Korean passenger plane incident, too, the wretches viciously kicked up anticommunist rackets, slandering another who had nothing to do with the incident. These facts nakedly show that inciting anticommunist confrontation is the inveterate evil habit of the South Korean puppets.

Through our practical lives for about 30 years since we entered the North, we have keenly felt that the North communists are patriots who have morality, much humanity, broad-mindedness, and magnanimity. Nonetheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately kicking up antirepublic rackets with the Rangoon bombing as an opportunity. Our personages in the North cannot look on these rackets.

We resolutely denounce the South Korean puppets together with the U.S. imperialist masters for having put the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and the puppet South Korean army into a perfect combat posture, for deliberately intensifying antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, and for extremely straining the situation, branding these maneuvers as an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people eagerly aspiring for the country's reunification and to the conscience of the world's progressive people, loving justice and truth, and as a threat to peace in Korea, Asia, and the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must cool his overheated head and act with discretion. If the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan dare to lead the situation to an irredeemable phase in defiance of our repeated warnings, the wretches will be held totally responsible for all grave consequences arising therefrom. [End recording]

Kim Chae-hyok, principal of Pyongyang (?Chonsung) Boys' Senior Middle School, says: [Begin recording] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is now kicking up frantical anticommunist and antirepublic rackets, provoking us on groundless charges, with the Rangoon bombing as an excuse. I cannot repress surging indignation against the South Korean puppets' vicious and brazen maneuvers.

The Rangoon bombing has nothing to do with us. The truth of the incident has not yet been revealed, either. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raising a din, preposterously linking the incident to us and making free use of foul language against us with outcries of instigation and conspiracy. This is a matchlessly despicable, brazen, foolish act. How on earth can the bomb attack, from which the wretches suffered in far-off Burma, be connected with us?

The puppets' false charges are a foolish provocation committed only by those who are mad with anticommunism and who have lost their reasoning. Raising anticommunist hysteria and abusing us is the inveterate evil habit of the puppets. We clearly remember that, whenever incidents have resulted in confusion in South Korea, the puppets have fabricated stories as if the incidents had something to do with us and have brazenly run wild to shift responsibility onto us. This is shown by the 15 August shooting incident, which the puppets themselves cooked up and raised a din over while heaping charges on us, the Kim Tae-chung case, and the so-called attempt to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan in Canada -- the preposterous and ridiculous fabricated drama. When the South Korean passenger plane incident took place, though we had nothing to do with it, the puppets kicked up vicious rows, slandering us. This showed once again how much the wretches are hell-bent on anticommunist intrigues. This time, too, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately running amok to shift responsibility for the Rangoon explosion onto us.

Even though they are kicking up hysteria, brazenly talking about someone's conspiracy, the puppets themselves are hatching a conspiracy. The more the puppets run amok to shift responsibility for the incident onto us, the more their matchlessly brazen nature and pitiful position of being fallen into a predicament will be exposed.

We will never tolerate the puppets' act of freely abusing us and perpetrating provocations. If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique persists in going down the road of extremely straining the situation, raising vicious anticommunist hysteria, in defiance of our warnings, the wretches will drink from a more bitter cup [end recording]

NODONG SINMUN WARNS AGAINST U.S. — JAPAN EXERCISE

SK161113 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 14 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 15 October commentary: "Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] While babbling that the U.S. — Japan joint exercise of ground forces in Hokkaido, northern Japan, is being made more effective, to resemble real warfare, U.S. Army Commander in Japan Weyand said that it is planned to mobilize even U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea, including F-16 fighter planes, along with U.S. and Japanese air forces.

The involvement of U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea in a joint military exercise of U.S. and Japanese ground forces is something previously unheard of. This shows their scheme to turn Japan and South Korea into a threat of joint operations and comprehensively mobilize the aggressive forces there under one operational command system.

In preparing for a new war of aggression in Asia the U.S. imperialists attach great importance to the strengthening of U.S. — Japanese joint military action. While largely reinforcing the aggression forces in the Asian-Pacific region, they are inveigling the Japanese Self-Defense Force deeper into the execution of their aggression policy.

It must be noted in this connection that the U.S. and Japanese military bosses, frequently traveling between Washington and Tokyo, are having military confabs and staging almost every day joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the Japan Self-Defense Force in the air, sea and on the ground, and U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered warships sail into Japanese ports on the heels of one another.

In particular, the Japanese reactionaries, while babbling about defense of sea lanes of communications, about blockading of sea areas and escorting of U.S. warships, are intensifying their preparatory maneuvers for driving the Japanese Self-Defense Force out to the road of overseas aggression. Today, with the U.S. — Japan relations escalated into shared destiny, Japan is getting entangled in all aspects in the U.S. imperialists' war strategy. It is widely known that the Japanese islands have been turned into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war base and the Japanese Self-Defense Force is becoming a component of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

Playing an active role as executor of the Asian policy of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize their old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are racing headlong on a dangerous road of war of aggression, tied up ever tighter militarily by common interests.

And it must never be overlooked that the scheme to mobilize the U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air-Defense Force in the joint exercise of U.S. and Japanese ground forces is being promoted in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan to send the Japanese Self-Defense Force into the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. Air Force units in South Korea are the frontmost aggressive armed forces of the U.S. imperialists preparing a new aggression war in Korea, and the F-16 fighter planes are nuclear capable, and thus a means of nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are mainly aiming at further strengthening the joint operational capability of their aggressive forces in Japan -- their rear base for operation, logistics and supply for their aggression against Korea -- and their forces stationed in South Korea, and at completing the unified command system.

The new aggressive intrigues actively promoted by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are intended to strengthen the main axis of the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, which is a grave threat to security and peace in the Far East and Asia. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries should deeply consider the grave consequences that their indiscrete war maneuvers will bring.

VRPR NOTES 'CARL VINSON' STAYING IN COASTAL WATERS

SK151043 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. nuclear carrier Carl Vinson continues to stay in South Korean coastal waters. The nuclear carrier, which entered Pusan port on last 6 October, was scheduled to participate in a planned war exercise after leaving port on 10 October.

It is very unusual that the nuclear carrier is staying in the South Korean waters, which it is doing in connection with the Burma bombing incident. That is to give a new shot in the arm to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who barely escaped death in the bombing incident at the Burmese national cemetery of Aungmye and returned alive, and to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula by giving him support.

SOUTH KOREAN MOBILIZATION EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK170010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique engaged in an anti-communist campaign after suffering a bomb attack in Rangoon committed repeated military provocations against the northern half the republic along the Military Demarcation Line and, at dawn on October 16, suddenly hurled puppet army and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" in Seoul and Kyonggi Province into a provocative war exercise in the central sector of the front, according to a report.

The fascist clique propagandizes that this war mobilisation exercise, codenamed "Ssangyong-83" is "the largest in scale in the ground force history," blaring with a bluff that it is an exercise for examining the "swift deployment along the front" of the ground force units and "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces." This provocative military exercise is said to be continued in the central sector of the front till October 21.

This shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to increase tension after the bomb explosion in Rangoon. But they should clearly know that they can get nothing but an ignominious defeat from their reckless military rampage.

SOUTH'S 1984 MILITARY BUDGET DRAFT CRITICIZED

SK131542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group, in drafting next year's "budget", increased the military appropriations by more than 30,000 million won above this year while freezing the "budgetary scale" of all other domain. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says:

This indicates that its "budget" is a treacherous war "budget" subordinated to the U.S. imperialists' politics of aggression and war. The author of the commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group is now hastening war preparations at faster pace, zealously following these policies. It is widely known a fact that the puppets are running about with extra zeal in war preparations, "nursing war industry," expanding military setups and frequently staging war exercises while building up the puppet armed forces through the massive shipment of modern weapons and equipment from the United States. The puppets are even introducing a 4,000 million dollar "loan" from the Japanese reactionaries to give greater spurs to the war preparations.

The puppets' decision to largely increase military spendings in next year's "budget" vividly shows how desperately they are working to execute the war policy of the U.S. imperialist master.

It goes without saying that the puppets will raise the revenue for the vast war "budget" with taxes squeezed from the people. The puppets' "draft budget" for next year, a "budget" of war and plunder, will rouse greater discontent and protest of the South Korean people and deepen the isolation and crisis of their rule for its reactionary and antipopular nature.

CHONGNYON DENOUNCES SOUTH'S ANTI-NORTH CAMPAIGN

SK151132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo October 14 (KNS-KCNA) -- Voices of denunciation are ringing out loud from among the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Japan against the ever more frenzied anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is now conducting with the bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma, as an occasion.

Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said: In connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma, on October 9 the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has launched into an extensive campaign against communism and the DPRK with outcries over "plot" and "manoeuvres" of the North. I resolutely denounce, in the name of the entire Korean youth and students in Japan, such mean and shameful manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique as the clamorous anti-DPRK, anti-communist campaign conducted to use the incident for their political intrigues.

As soon as the explosion occurred the puppet clique let loose a string of rubbish about "plot of the North" and "manoeuvres of the North behind the scene" with no ground and evidence, when the truth of the incident has not yet been found. This clearly shows that from the beginning they intended to use the incident for their sinister political intrigues. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should atone for the crimes it committed against our nation before getting overheated with the anti-DPRK, anti-communist campaign and step down from "power" at once.

Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, said: Immediately after the incident broke out the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique groundlessly provoked the DPRK and is now frantic with the anti-DPRK campaign. Such a rash act of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a heinous political intrigue aimed to incite North-South confrontation and further increase tensions.

I can hardly repress national indignation at the fact that the puppet clique, together with its master, U.S. imperialists, placed the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the entire puppet army on the full combat alert after issuing an "emergency alert order" throughout South Korea. No matter how overheated the Chon Tu-hwan gangster may get with anti-DPRK smear campaign without any justification, it, like all the past faked-up cases including the "August 15 shooting incident", will be an object of denunciation and ridicule of the unbiased public opinion of the world.

Kim Chong-su, director of the Permanent Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, said: The bomb blast this time is an incident which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a target of curse of the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people as the South Korean People, caused to occur. This notwithstanding, he dared take issue with our republic which has nothing to do with it. This can never be tolerated.

With the incident as an occasion, the puppet clique is resorting to heinous intrigues to suppress the South Korean people's struggle for democracy, incite antagonism and hostility between the fellow countrymen and ignite a new war.

The more heinous they become, the more alert we become and thoroughly denounce their intrigues.

Yi Si-ku, chairman of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, said: The essence of the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group has been brought into bolder relief with the bomb blast in Rangoon as an occasion. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is groundlessly talking about "an act of the communist North agents" even before any finding of the investigation has been made public.

Our republic has nothing to do with the blast. I sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for kicking up a frenzied anti-DPRK campaign in an attempt to conceal its wretched position of international orphan.

Yi Yung-haeng, chairman of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools, said: I cannot repress indignation at the intrigues of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan trying to shift the responsibility for the bomb blast on to the DPRK. The incident made clearer the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not want national reunification but is running with bloodshot eyes for freezing national partition. He denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an unpardonable enemy of the nation and an enemy of reunification.

Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and publishers in Japan, said: Whenever an eye-opener broke out or a confusion was created in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique resorted to the moves to shift the responsibility for it on to the DPRK. No doubt, the "Kim Tae-chung issue", the "attempt on Chon Tu-hwan" in Canada and the like were all fabricated by the South Korean rulers including the Chon Tu-hwan clique. That the Chon Tu-hwan clique is using even the explosion in a foreign country to heap slanders on the DPRK vividly proves the fact that it is now faced with a worst crisis.

The incident made us erupt vehement national indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique getting mad with the two Koreas' plot on the orders of U.S. imperialism, must promptly stop the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign and step down from power.

STUDENT RALLIES DENOUNCING SOUTH CONTINUE

SK141140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Rallies of youths and students were held on 11 October in Pyongson and Kaesong to condemn the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression of youths and students of South Korea.

The rallies were attended by responsible functionaries of the provincial and city committees of the LSWYK and other functionaries concerned, together with youths and students.

At the rally sites, where the surging national indignation against the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's brutal suppression of youths and students in South Korea, who have risen up in a patriotic and just struggle, were seething, strong shouts burst forth saying: "Let us reunify the fatherland by making U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea;" "Let us overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan;" "The South Korean authorities should immediately release the unwarrantedly arrested and detained youths and students;" and "We actively support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean youths and students for the democratization of campus and society."

At the rally of youths and students held in Pyongson city, Yang Tok-chan, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial LSWYK Committee; Pak Myong-su, student from Pyongson medical college; Pak Hyon-sun, student from Pyongson teachers' college; and Cho Tae-yeon, student from South Pyongan coal industry college, spoke.

Saying that the struggle of the South Korean youths and students, which has been further expanded with the bombing incident at the American Cultural Center in Taegu as an occasion, has been more rapidly intensified while the Seoul IPU conference is in progress and on the eve of Reagan's junket to South Korea, the speakers pointed out the righteous struggle of the youths and students who courageously fought, confronting the riot police, while shouting antigovernment slogans and disseminating antigovernment leaflets.

Noting the formation of the National Union of Youths for Democratization Movement by South Korean youths and students, a new antigovernment organization, the speakers said that this clearly shows that the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths and students has become more organized and popularized and has entered a new stage.

The speakers said that, taken aback by the strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths and students, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring are now perpetrating the brutal atrocity of arresting and executing students who joined antigovernment demonstrations.

The speakers continued: The rascals are not only arresting innocent students under the pretext of violating the so-called law on assembly and demonstration, but also the puppet court in Seoul is holding murderous trials almost every day to impose heavy penalties upon patriotic students.

The speakers said that all youths and students in the northern half of the republic bitterly condemn, with surging national indignation, the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for their fascist and brutal atrocity of arresting, detaining, and executing youths and students in South Korea.

Saying that, no matter how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring may run wild to suppress people, they cannot block the just struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, the speakers stressed that the South Korean youths and students should more vigorously stage the struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The speakers said that all youths and students in the northern half of the republic should study harder and more properly carry out their organized life with a spirit of assisting the just struggle of the South Korean youths and students, this actively contributing to more firmly deepening the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic.

UN DELEGATES' SUPPORT FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION NOTED

SK130835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification at the 38th plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly, according to a report.

Saying that the Korean people desire national reunification, the Thai foreign minister held in his speech that the question of Korean reunification should be solved without foreign interference by the Korean people themselves on the principle of their right to self-determination.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. He said: We reiterate our firm support to the just, realistic and wise proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Lao vice-premier and foreign minister said: The United States keep their troops in South Korea, encouraging Japan's remilitarization and hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance which will pose a permanent threat to the Asian and Pacific countries.

We fully support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The United States must withdraw all its troops from the southern half of Korea.

The Afghan foreign minister noted: We reaffirm our support to Korea's peaceful reunification based on the proposal of the DPRK.

The secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of Libya stated: Our country supports the legitimate desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country and demands that the United States stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its troops from the southern half of the Korean territory to create favourable conditions for Korea's reunification.

The Sao Tome and Principe Foreign Minister expressed support to the Korean People's struggle for reunifying their country independently free from foreign interference.

JAPAN'S 1984 'DIPLOMATIC BLUE BOOK' CRITICIZED

SK130512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday comments on the "Diplomatic Blue Book" for 1983 published recently by Japanese Foreign Minister Abe. Noting that Abe devoted much part of the "blue book" to "independent diplomacy" and "peaceful diplomacy", the signed commentary says:

But a close scrutiny makes it plain that Japan's diplomacy is a diplomacy for overseas aggression. Clarifying that Japan is "a member of the Western side", Abe declared that this is one of the important "guiding principles" of "active independent diplomacy," and he claimed that "it is time Japan discharged her international obligation" in the political field. He meant by this that Japan would launch into diplomacy for overseas military aggression on the basis of fusion with the imperialist war forces headed by U.S. imperialism.

First of all, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to realise their desire for overseas expansion by zealously following the U.S. imperialist war strategy. By talking about Japan's "international obligation" as "a member of the Western side" he meant that Japan would undertake a more important role in the United States' global strategy. Japan wants to play not only "political role" but also a military role in the international arena.

The Japanese monopoly capital which has already reached the limit in its bid to turn Japan into "an economic power" is now trying to make her "a military power" and find a way out in overseas aggression. The Japanese reactionary government is subordinating everything to this. The "diplomatic blue book" reflects this policy.

The Japanese reactionaries have not yet given up their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere", but regard the Asia-Pacific region as the main object of their overseas aggression. Abe clearly indicated this when he noted in the "diplomatic blue book" that the Asian-Pacific region is the basis for an active independent diplomacy. The Japanese reactionaries intend to take the first step of overseas aggression into Korea

All the facts prove that Japan's diplomacy is a diplomacy for gratifying her desire for overseas expansion by zealously joining the U.S. imperialists in their Asian and global strategy. The Japanese reactionaries would be well advised to ponder over the matter, cooling their heads heated with ambition for overseas aggression.

EMBASSIES, PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET TIES

Soviet Embassy Function

SK141257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the USSR, Soviet Ambassador to our country N. M. Shubnikov arranged a film show and a party at the embassy on the evening of 13 October.

Invited to this were Yi Chong-mok, vice foreign minister; Chang Se-kuk, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; (Yi Kun-su), deputy director of the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs; (O Kil-pang) and (Ham Yong-ho), vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society; and the functionaries concerned.

At the party, Ambassador N. M. Shubnikov and Vice Minister Yi Chong-mok delivered speeches.

Those who participated in the party drank a toast to the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples; to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-sung; and to the good health and long life of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Prior to the party, the participants saw a Soviet art film.

DPRK Embassy Reception

SK140438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a cocktail party on October 12 at his embassy on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Invited to the cocktail party were M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and V.V. Beletsky, vice-minister of Maritime Fleet, and V.N. Bendryshev, director of the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs, S.A. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and other personages concerned.

The cocktail party was addressed by the Korean ambassador and the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. In his speech the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union said that 35 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Korea were full of great events in the life of and cooperation between the two socialist states.

He further said: The Soviet state expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and with the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for instituting a confederation of the North and South of Korea and converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone.

The Soviet Union condemns all attempts to perpetuate the division of Korea through all sorts of manoeuvres such as "two Koreas" policy and "cross recognition theory."

The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Papers Mark Anniversary

SK120524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 0424 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 35th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. In its article titled "35 Years of Friendship and Cooperation," NODONG SINMUN says:

The Soviet party, government and people were the first to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and open diplomatic relations with it, regarding it as the only lawful representative of the entire Korean people, when the enemies within and without were trying to destroy our just born republic, hysterically slinging mud at it. This was a manifestation of friendship as a class brother and deep trust of the Soviet people in our people and was a historical event which developed the traditional fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a new higher stage.

Over the last 35 years since the opening of diplomatic relations, the Korean and Soviet peoples have registered great successes in the revolution and construction and contributed to defence of world peace and security, supporting and cooperating with each other as class brothers.

The Soviet people are waging a vigorous struggle for the building of socialism and communism, courageously pushing aside the obstacles and difficulties lying in their way of advance.

Now the fraternal Soviet people are striving to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the June plenary meeting of its Central Committee this year under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan is being successfully fulfilled.

The Soviet party, government and people are making energetic efforts to thwart and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms race and new war provocation manoeuvres, defend the security of the Soviet state, and maintain and consolidate the peace and security of Europe and the world. Recently Comrade Yu. V. Andropov issued a statement clarifying the stand of the Soviet Union against a nuclear war and for the consolidation of universal peace and the Soviet Union advanced a new constructive proposal at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Our people genuinely rejoice over all the achievements of the Soviet people and support the positive initiatives of the Soviet party and government for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Soviet people actively support our people's socialist construction and cause of national reunification. The Soviet party, government and people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, maintaining the invariable stand of recognizing our republic as the only lawful representative of the entire Korean people. This is an inspiration to our people.

It is required to further increase the world revolutionary forces including the socialist forces under the present circumstances in which the danger of war is growing in Northeast Asia, Europe and all other parts of the world due to the new war provocation moves of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union is greatly conducive to the increase of the might of the socialist forces as a whole and defence of world peace and security. Our people will as in the past, so in the future, too, actively strive to strengthen friendship with the fraternal Soviet people.

PYONGYANG-BEIJING PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE STARTS

SK102348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA) -- The Korean international passenger train service between Pyongyang and Beijing started from October 10. The Korean train leaves Pyongyang for Beijing on Monday and returns on Thursday every week. Thus, Korean and Chinese international passenger trains run between Pyongyang and Beijing alternatively once a week.

The Korean and Chinese international passenger train service between Pyongyang and Beijing will help further deepen the historically sealed Korean-China friendship. At noon yesterday our first international train left Pyongyang for Beijing.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DEPARTING PDYR AMBASSADOR

SK070043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 6 received Yasin Ahmed Salih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

UNC COUNTERCHARGES N. KOREA WITH TRUCE VIOLATIONS

SK150035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] The United Nations Command (UNC) denied yesterday the allegations of Armistice Agreement violations claimed by North Korea, saying that North Korea has actually violated the agreement by firing automatic weapons in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

The UNC senior member of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) said that the UNC's multinational investigation team had completed their examination of the circumstance as reported by North Korea and that the North Korean allegations have no basis in fact.

In a message sent to the North Korean side, UNC senior member to the MAC, Rear Adm. F. Warren Kelly, said that the investigation "did reveal that two of your side's guard posts in the vicinity of Military Demarcation Line (MDL) marker 880 fired a total of over 2,000 rounds of small arms and automatic weapons fire between 11:43 p.m. Thursday and 6:44 a.m. yesterday in the North Korea sector of the DMZ."

Noting that several of these rounds crossed the MDL and struck on the UNC side, the UNC MAC senior member charged that firing automatic weapons in the DMZ violates the armistice agreement. "Our side calls upon your side to cease such violations to carry out your responsibilities in accordance with the armistice agreement," Rear Adm. Kelley said in the message sent to Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho, North Korean senior member to the MAC.

North Korea claimed yesterday morning that UNC forces crossed into the North Korean side of the DMZ about 11:43 p.m. Thursday and fired over 500 rounds toward the North Korean position.

CHON ADDRESSES COMMANDERS ON NORTH'S 'ATROCITY'

SK151030 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Instruction message by President Chon Tu-hwan to top military commanders who visited him on the morning of 15 October to report results of their conference held to assess the security situation on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the Rangoon bombing -- recorded]

[Text] Major commanders of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, I, along with our people, extend sincere thanks to you, the vanguard of national security, for your efforts -- while thoroughly performing your military duty along with the officers and men of your subordinate units -- in coping with the country's crisis by taking rapid, thorough, and complete measures against the North Korean puppets' attempt for southward invasion in the wake of their outrage in Burma.

In particular, I would like to take this opportunity not only to express sincere condolences to all people who were greatly shocked at the current incident in Rangoon, but also to extend my sincere thanks to our people who worried so much about my safety.

At the same time, I feel secure in seeing that you have resolutely expressed today once again your strong will and firm determination to defend the country.

We are now burning with the firm resolution to embody the lofty patriotism of the Cabinet ministers and other pillars of the country whom I as well as our people so loved and trusted, despite our bitter sorrow of suddenly losing them in Burma because of the North Korean puppets' outrage there.

The North Korean puppets' atrocity perpetrated in Burma this time has been revealed as a preplanned and crafty war intrigue of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in a bid to assassinate me, the head of the state, in an alien country and to stage a surprise armed attack for a southward invasion.

This is a last-ditch raving of the two men, who have found it very difficult to maintain their power because of defeat in the competition of national power with us. Feeling impatient at finding that our international prestige, including that generated by the Seoul IPU conference, is being promoted and the foundation for our advance toward the world, including nonaligned countries, is being rapidly strengthened, while their international isolation is further deepening the North Korean puppets went so far as to perpetrate again a fratricidal, massive massacre, moving even to a far-off foreign country.

The assassination attempt of a head of state is tantamount to a declaration of war. Therefore, the tragic incident in Burma is a clear declaration of war to destroy our survival and security. However, their attempt to trigger another southward invasion has clearly and completely failed. The only thing left for them is their self-ruin.

As the whole world has raised voices of indignation and condemnation against the inhuman fratricidal massacre atrocity in Burma, they have finally lost a place where they can set foot on earth. Moreover, the North Korean puppets' attempt to create confusion and frustration has been countered by the nationwide stability and indomitable national unity of our people. As a result, our efforts for promoting national power, which the puppets have so frantically tried to hinder, have been further strengthened. We, along with all peace-loving people of the world, have now risen up in punishing the most vicious and frantic peace destroyers in the world.

I have come to firmly believe once again that our strongest chastisement of these murderous war fanatics is to more firmly strengthen our national defense and to epochally increase national power so that we can continue to maintain the superiority of strength over them, and that the final retaliation against them is to achieve national unification and prosperity with our strength.

Bursting with sadness and resentment is still insufficient, not enough to chastise them. The only way to completely chastise them is to destroy and smash this war group through superiority of strength. As their atrocity was an expression of the unrest and terror of those being pursued, we have nothing to be afraid of.

All of us should take this national mishap as an occasion to turn misfortune into blessing and should firmly unite to smash all schemes of the criminal Kim Il-song clique against the nation, peace, and mankind, with new hope and courage.

I hereby call upon you, commanders, to firmly arm yourselves with the firm and strong spirit of defending the country and of strengthening national power, to establish a complete and perfect security posture, and to further strengthen the psychological warfare toward the North. I also call upon you to make all efforts in strengthening the spiritual and combat power and military tactics and technique of the officers and men in your subordinate units.

I also call upon you, commanders, to solemnly pledge once again before the souls of those who passed away for the country to more thoroughly accomplish your heavy mission for the national security, as vanguards with the task to strengthen the powerful national might.

I expect you to do your best. Thank you.

MATERIALS ON AFTERMATH OF RANGOON BOMBING

Burmese Arrest More Than 90

SK160243 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo [Special] -- The Burmese police have arrested more than 90 persons, including soldiers, security guards and private citizens in connection with the bloody bomb blast at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon last Sunday. Investigators have been questioning them to establish their whereabouts at the time of the incident in which 17 Koreans were killed. The arrest of such a large number of suspects is an indication that Burma has intensified its probe on the presumption that there must have been a group which conspired with the terrorists.

Meanwhile, the JIJI PRESS reported that the Burmese Government is expected to announce the results of the investigation soon. JIJI reported this Saturday quoting a Japanese who recently arrived in Bangkok after ending a visit to Rangoon.

High-ranking officials of Burma's National Intelligence Bureau were quoted as saying by the Japanese that Burmese authorities have almost completed investigation of the tragic incident.

Captured 'Terrorists' Reported Alive

SK160212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Rangoon (YONHAP) -- Two "Korean terrorists" arrested for their suspected involvement in Sunday's bloody bombing are alive, a Burmese investigator said Saturday, denying the report that one of them had died. There were reports Friday that one of the two suspected terrorists, believed to be North Korean agents, died from injuries he suffered when a grenade exploded in his hand as he was being captured Monday. The investigator said that when the suspects regain consciousness they will be questioned by Korean and Burmese authorities.

Burma Certain North Responsible

SK160222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rangoon (YONHAP) -- After conducting their first on-the-spot probe and examining various material presented by South Korean investigation team, Burmese authorities are increasingly sure that the devastating terror bombing here last Sunday was the work of North Korean operatives with a special mission.

Burmese investigators believed that culprits involved in the bomb attack "fenced" the Martyrs' Mausoleum two weeks before the explosion when partial repair work was under way and placed bombs before security was strengthened.

They judged that the North Korean commandos detonated the claymore-like bomb with remote control devices from a place about one kilometer from the scene. They said that North Korean commandos were first spotted when they planned to escape through a stream 21 km east of Rangoon after the explosion.

Burmese investigators found a silencer-equipped Belgian pistol at the scene. A South Korean investigator had earlier said that such a pistol would be discovered at the scene.

The discovery of the weapon caused the Burmese investigators to firmly believe that North Koreans committed the attack. The investigators intensified a search for other items the North Korean suspects could have used for the bombing.

Burmese authorities are reportedly investigating vessels which moored in waters off Rangoon before and after the bomb attack. A North Korean "goodwill mission" arrived in Rangoon Aug. 17 and stayed in a Rangoon hotel until Aug 24. The Tongkon-ho, a North Korean freighter, docked in Rangoon Sept. 17-24 under the pretext of transporting equipment for constructing a ceramic plant in Burma.

North Korea requested for the cargo ship's reentry into the Burmese capital Oct 6, three days before the explosion, but the Burmese Government replied that the docking should be delayed to Oct 15.

Foreign Minister Comments

SK170722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korea hopes for a rapid settlement of the Rangoon explosion incident and stepped-up friendly relations with Burma, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Monday.

"That we (Koreans) resolve the Rangoon tragedy and strengthen Korean-Burmese relations is the surest way to fulfill the wishes of those killed in that tragic incident," Yi said during his first meeting with reporters since his appointment Oct 13.

Yi said Korea understands that the Burmese Government is exerting its best effort to resolve the incident and added, Korean Government expects Burmese officials to take appropriate actions. An efficient diplomatic relationship between Korea and Burma is necessary for the settlement of the incident, Yi said, adding he was named Korean Ambassador to Malaysia Sim Ki-chol, currently in Rangoon, as head of the special Korean diplomatic delegation in charge of contact with Burmese authorities.

Commenting on measures to cope with the Soviet shooting down of a Korean Air Lines commercial jetliner on Sept 1, yi said he will devise measures in accordance with existing Korean policies. Whether or not Korea presents the issue to the U.N. General Assembly depends on how the incident is handled at other international forums, Yi added.

Yi said his appointment as foreign minister will not affect Korea's existing foreign policy. He has committed himself to carrying out the basic foreign policy guidelines previously stated by President Chon Tu-hwan. Yi, former sports minister, succeeded the late Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who was among the four Korean Cabinet members killed by the Oct 9 bomb blast in Rangoon's Martyr's Mausoleum. North Korean guerrillas apparently engineered the blast in an attempt on the life of the South Korean president.

Defector Comments on Bomb

SK160112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A North Korean defector testified last night that many of the equipment and materials collected in Rangoon, Burma, were identical to those used by the North Korean agents when they infiltrate into the republic. Kim Yong-chon, who defected into the South in January last year, said that some of the equipment were same as those depoloyed by the North for espionage and provocation purposes.

Appearing on the KBS-TV news program aired at 9 p.m. Kim explained the articles shown on the screen based on his experience while in the North.

Kim disclosed that the highpowered short-wave radio transmitter was very identical to that produced by the North Korean Communists beginning in mid 1970s. Although the size is small, he said, it is capable of having direct radio contacts with Pyongyang. The battery began to be produced in the North since 1973 and can be used for long periods, he testified. The pellets discovered at the bomb explosion site and removed from the bodies of the injured are those used only by the communists in the North for bombs and grenades.

He also explained in detail the wires for their usages according to their color and other equipment.

Defector on North's Use of Ships

SK160255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A former North Korean defector said yesterday there is no doubt that the Pyongyang regime engineered the bomb blast which took the lives of 17 Korean people in Rangoon, Burma, last Sunday. Kang Tok-hun, 47, ex-captain of a North Korean freighter, said the moment he read a newspaper account about the 6,000-ton Tongkon-ho, a "trade ship" operated by North Korea, he immediately perceived that the explosion was plotted by the communist regime in Pyongyang.

Kang defected to the Republic of Korea in January after smuggling himself into a third country from Singapore where he stayed for six months to repair part of a North Korean ship's (the 14,000-ton Chungsan-ho) prow at the Keppel Shipyard. He said North Korea has used the Tongkon-ho to transport its terrorists to foreign countries.

Revealing that North Korea maintains 47 oceangoing vessels, he said of this total, 18 belonging to the liaison department of the Korea Workers' (Communist) Party have been engaged in transporting North Korea's international terrorists and weapons abroad. He said the ships usually disguised themselves as trade ships.

He said the remaining 29 vessels ostensibly belong to Korea Tonghae Shipping Co., but in fact they perform similar missions under the direction of the Korea Workers' (communist) Party. According to him, the Tongkon-ho, reported to have been the base of operations for Sunday's Rangoon bombing, is the largest oceangoing ship under the North Korea flag.

Mun Tong-kon, a member of Chochonghyong, the pro-Pyongyang Korean resident's federation in Japan, presented the ship to North Korea chieftain Kim Il-song in celebration of Kim's 65th birthday in 1976. The North Korean communists converted it into a vessel for special operations and operate in in South and East Asia, including Japan, Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore and Africa. "When I saw the Tongkon-ho anchored in Singapore in October 1981, the ship was equipped with sophisticated communication devices, heavy machine guns, small firearms and grenades," he said. He said commando agents aboard the ship traveled to foreign countries where they supplied communist guerrillas with weapons and taught them terrorist techniques.

He explained that North Korea has used the 5,000-ton Chilbosan-ho, the 3,000-ton Kumsusan-ho and the 1,500-ton Sukun-ho to transport terrorists, operations equipment and war material to foreign countries.

He said that while serving as navigator aboard the Hyoksin-ho, the ship carried anti-aircraft guns, ammunition and small firearms to newly emerging nations in Africa in December 1974 and in November 1975. "When I was a captain of the Chungsan-ho, my ship carried anti-aircraft guns and cannons to the middle East in December 1980," he said.

He said that communist agents also would smuggle into North Korea luxury foreign-made goods to be presented to senior party members. The Mangyongbong-ho, which is being used to transport Korean residents in Japan to North Korea, is a striking example. North Korean communists ordered Mun Se-kwang to assassinate the late President Pak Chong-hui after he boarded the ship in 1974. Then First Lady Yuk was killed by Mun on Aug. 15, 1974 as President Pak narrowly escaped assassination.

Saying that he once served aboard the Mangyongbong-ho, Kang revealed that senior members of the Chochongnyong have been brainwashed on the North Korean ship. "Crewmembers of the ship purchased Japanese-made cigarettes and whiskey under the pretext that the products were for passengers, but then gave them to senior party members," he said.

He said the crews of all North Korean oceangoing ships are engaged in smuggling gold and silver ingots out of the country to later sell for foreign exchange.

Military Leaders' Comments

SK160228 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The nation's major military leaders yesterday expressed their firm determination to defend the country from any armed provocations by North Korean communists. In their meeting, held for the first time since last Sunday's bloody explosion in Rangoon which took 17 Korean people, key military commanders pledged to strengthen combat readiness and worked out strong countermeasures against possible armed attacks by the Pyongyang regime.

Gen. Hwang Yong-si, army chief of staff, Adm. O Kyong-hwan, chief of naval operations, Gen. Kim Sang-tae, Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Yi Sang-hun, deputy ROK-U.S. Combined Forces commander, and other armed forces commanders attended the meeting presided over by Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min.

The participants in the meeting agreed that North Korea engineered the bomb blast aimed at disrupting social order in the Republic of Korea. They judged the communist regime in Pyongyang placed all its military personnel onto special alert and put troops into trenches by leading its people into believing that social confusion was created in the south in the wake of the bombing incident.

Minister Yun said that he prays for the repose of the souls of the 17 people killed in the bombing and offers condolences to the bereaved families of the deceased. Praying for the quick recovery of those injured in the explosion, including Gen. Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Yun said that he thanks God for protecting President Chon Tu-hwan and the First Lady Yi Sun-cha from being harmed.

Yun said that military leaders convened the meeting to denounce North Korea for its criminal act treacherous to God and mankind and to pledge resolute determination for countermeasures. Noting that North Korea has committed military provocations against the South for the past 30 years whenever it faced political, economic and social difficulties, he predicted that such military activities will be intensified in the future.

Saying that the explosion at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in the Burmese capital was beyond the level of a military provocation, Yun warned: "There is a limit to our patience. North Korea should shoulder all responsibilities for all results arising from the tragic incident."

SITTHI DISCUSSES TALKS WITH SRV COUNTERPART

BK151436 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] On his return from attending the UN General Assembly session, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed that during this trip he had met and discussed three issues with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The first issue was about the request for both sides to stop making verbal attacks against each other. The foreign minister informed his Vietnamese counterpart that Vietnam should not attack us first, otherwise, we will have to reciprocate. Mutual criticism can be halted between two individuals, but it is impossible to close the mouths of all the Thai people in the country. Moreover, Nguyen Co Thach asked for meetings and talks with us. He was told that he can come to meet us anytime, or stop over to meet us on his trip abroad. However, he should have something substantial for the talks, and not just call on us. The foreign minister said he will go to Vietnam only if it has pulled its troops 30 km from the Thai border. Thirdly, Nguyen Co Thach asked us to reduce tension and confrontation at the border. He was notified that we were not the ones who created the tension, which is the result of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, adding that the question of confrontation has been discussed for more than one year, but nothing has been done.

Asked about the stalled solution to the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said the Vietnamese side has totally turned down proposals made by Thailand. Vietnamese troops have not withdrawn even one inch since they were sent to invade Kampuchea. It is unlikely that there would be any new proposal on the Kampuchea problem because we have done our utmost in making the previous ones. Besides, Vietnam has not shown any gesture but to ask all countries to accept its proposals.

The solution to the problem rests with Vietnam because it has invaded Kampuchea. ASEAN maintains that such an act affects tranquillity in this region. Thailand has no connection with the problem, which involves fighting between Vietnamese troops, armed with Soviet weapons, with the Kampuchean people. Our proposals to solve the problem were rejected. If they want to fight, let them do so. If they can wait, so can we.

VIETNAM DEMANDS MORE CASH FOR RELEASE OF FISHERMEN

BK140935 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report from the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry, Vietnam has delayed the release of 40 Thai fishermen from Vietnamese prisons pending additional compensation to be paid by Thailand.

Vietnam previously demanded a sum of 424,138.54 baht as compensation for the release of those fishermen and the Thai cabinet has approved the sum as demanded by Vietnam. However, when Foreign Ministry officials arrived to hand over the amount, Hanoi demanded that an additional 437,820.90 be paid. It said the late arrival by Thai officials for the release has caused it to pay more for sheltering and feeding those fishermen. In this connection, the Fishery Department has contacted private organizations related to fishery for financial support, but still does not know what the outcome will be.

Concerning this, Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Barom Tanthian told newsmen that he had already received a report on the matter and would hold a meeting of ministry officials to discuss whether we should comply with Vietnam's demand for additional funds.

DETAILS OF VIETNAMESE BORDER VIOLATIONS REVEALED

BK160951 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] During the period from 27 September to 8 October Vietnamese soldiers continuously made incursions into Thailand. They are as follows:

On 27 and 28 September, armed Vietnamese soldiers on patrol intruded 500 km [as heard] inside Thai territory in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

On 30 September shells fired by Vietnamese soldiers to harass Khieu Samphan's positions landed in Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi Province.

On 1 October a number of 12.7-mm antiaircraft shells fired by Vietnamese soldiers stationed near (Phnum Roteh) in Kamrieng district, Pailin Province, Kampuchea, landed in Thailand, 400 meters inside the border, in Ban Nong Kok, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi province.

On 4 October Vietnamese soldiers at Makrieng district, Pailin Province, fired 40 rounds from a 12.7-mm machinegun which landed in Ban Nong Kathing, Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi Province.

On 5 October the village was again hit by a number of shells fired by Vietnamese soldiers in harassment against the Kampuchan resistance forces.

Also on 5 October, about 20 armed Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thailand and looted trucks belonging to Thai villagers carrying a variety of goods. The incident took place in Ban Khlong Makham, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province.

On 8 October Vietnamese soldiers fired 60 rounds from Pailin Province and the shells hit Ban Nong Kathing, Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi Province.

Those border intrusions which continuously took place are evidence of what Thailand is suffering from because of the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea. The normal life of the Thai border villagers has been disrupted by Vietnam's act of regional fabrications. Yet as long as it keeps repressive troops in Kampuchea, Vietnam will never be able to put the blame on others.

SOVIET GUERRILLA TRAINING IN LAOS REPORTED

BK150220 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Twelve Soviet advisors were recently sent into Laos to help train guerrillas of the Green Star Movement, the Thai news agency reported yesterday.

Quoting an urgent report from Nakhon Phanom to the Interior Ministry, it said about 60 guerrillas of the new communist movement were receiving training from the Soviet advisors, and that 50 Vietnamese soldiers took part in the training, it said.

It said the training took place in September in an area known as Pak Kading Camp under the supervision of a Vietnamese army officer identified as Maj On Thian. However, the report did not give the exact location of the camp.

The Green Star Movement is said to be a splinter group of communist insurgents who broke away from the Communist Party of Thailand.

THACH RAPS PRC'S KAMPUCHEA 'TRAP' IN PARIS INTERVIEW

BK161619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 83

[By Jean Vincent]

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (AFP) -- China has tried to "trap" Vietnam over Cambodia, but the Vietnamese Government will not be caught out, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in an interview in Paris this weekend.

China wanted "either a unilateral Vietnamese retreat from Cambodia, or a long war that would bleed us white" Mr Thach said. "But we have thwarted this manoeuvre and we will carry on with a partial withdrawal of our troops each year".

Mr Thach was speaking during a four-day visit to France on his way home from the U.N. General Assembly in New York. He is due to return to Hanoi tomorrow.

He said that President Francois Mitterrand's government had more insight into the problem of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia than the previous regime of Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

After talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson yesterday, Mr Thach said he was "much more clearly anti-Khmer Rouge" than his predecessor. "He said, quite rightly, that the Vietnamese should not withdraw from Cambodia at any price to make way for the Khmer Rouge" Mr Thach added.

Mr Thach said one of the main problems now with the Khmer Rouge was that although there were no longer any of them in Cambodia, many of them were now based in Thai territory. "Vietnam respects Thai territory" Mr Thach said. "That is our weak point, or rather, our policy".

The problem was aggravated because the Thai-Cambodian border itself was not clearly defined, as Thailand was using American maps, while Cambodia followed French ones. "Another difficulty is that there are refugee camps straddling the border" Mr Thach added.

As for accusations of attempts to "Vietnamese" Cambodia by his government, Mr Thach said there was a certain amount of "coming and going" between Vietnamese and Cambodians, but stressed that "this is the case with border areas the world over".

He would not estimate the number of Vietnamese troops and civilians currently in Cambodia, however, saying that he could make a "regrettable mistake".

He also stressed that Heng Samrin was still head of state in Cambodia, denying recent rumours that he had been ousted.

Turning to internal Vietnamese affairs, Mr Thach admitted that there was still opposition to the socialist government. "Shots have been fired" he said, "but it is not true that an armed struggle has broken out in South Vietnam. There is nothing comparable with what is going on, for example, in East Timor".

He strongly denied Amnesty International reports of religious persecution within Vietnam. "There is no religious persecution in Vietnam, but those who stir up trouble, and those who hide their counter-revolutionary plans under a priest's robe are punished" he said.

Referring back to the famine in Vietnam in 1979-80, Mr Thach said the situation was much improved. "We are now producing sufficient quantities of rice" he added.

NHAN DAN REPORTS TRAN QUYNH COMMENTS ON SRV-USSR TIES

OW151812 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15 -- The following article appearing in NHAN DAN today is contributed by Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-USSR Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation (Nov 3, 1978):

On the 3rd of November 1978, Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a friendship and cooperation treaty. It was a major event in the political life and the development of multilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The imperialists and the reactionary forces in the world have attempted to misrepresent the aims of the treaty in the hope of denigrating the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. But they cannot belittle the significance of the great, effective and all-round assistance which the Soviet Union has given and is still giving to the Vietnamese people, especially since the signing of this treaty, to help us recover from the effects of the war, develop our economy and culture, complete socialist transformation and construction in a reunified Vietnam and defend our homeland.

Five years is a short time for the implementation of such an important treaty. Yet, very great initial results can already be observed.

The treaty was signed at a time when the Chinese rulers betrayed the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and abruptly broke off all relations with Vietnam. The imperialists and other reactionary forces were also using economic blockade and discriminatory treatment to try and paralyze the economy.

But they failed. Our steady progress has been maintained. We have recorded great achievements in developing our economy, consolidating our national defences and defending our homeland. We have helped the Kampuchean people escape from Pol Pot's genocidal regime and build a new life for themselves and we have stepped up cooperation and mutual assistance with Laos.

We are very aware of the fact that Soviet aid has contributed greatly to our achievements.

In answer to the difficulties brought about by the action of our enemy, the Soviet Union has stepped up the supply of such strategic commodities as fuel and lubricants, fertilizers, raw materials for industry, iron and steel and food in order to ensure that our economy can function normally. At present nearly 100 percent of our fuel and lubricant imports, more than 90 percent of the fertilizers and more than 80 percent of the metallurgical products, together with large quantities of other materials, are supplied by the Soviet Union.

As well as all this, the Soviet Union has also provided us with technical assistance in hundreds of building projects of various sizes and all over the country and in almost every socio-economic field, several of which are of key importance.

When the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries was signed, a protocol was concluded on Soviet non-refundable assistance for the continued building of transport and communications projects which had been interrupted by the stoppage of aid from China. Among these projects was the Thang Long Bridge on the Red River, a major undertaking whose design was modified by Soviet experts making it more rational and modern.

At present, the last of the fifteen spans of the bridge is being assembled and soon, when it opens, part of the traffic across the Long Bien Bridge can be diverted to it and transit through Hanoi will be significantly improved.

The problem of energy is at present a pressing one for us. Although we have restored most of the power plants bombed by the Americans, the present electricity supply can only meet part of the demand. Aware of our difficulties, the Soviet Union has tried to help us overcome them by stepping up the construction of new plants. At the Pha Lai thermo-power plant now under construction, which has a capacity of 640,000 kilowatts the No 1 generator with a capacity of 110,000 kw is now operational, following three years of hard work by Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts. In a few years' time, when all the generators are operating, the Pha Lai plant alone will provide the north of our country with more electricity than all our present power stations can generate at the moment.

One year after the treaty was signed the building of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power station was formally started. With a capacity of 1.9 million kilowatts, it is the largest project of its kind in Southeast Asia. In the spring of this year, the stream of Song Da (Black River) was blocked, so that building work can continue during the flood season.

Along with assistance in the building of power stations in the north, the Soviet Union has also agreed to provide aid to build the Tri An hydro-electric power station in the south. Preparations are underway on both sides for building to start sometime during 1984. The electricity-generating capacity of Tri An will also be greater than all the present power stations in the south combined.

It must be added that the Hoa Binh and Tri An projects will not only provide us with electrical power: the former will also help fight floods in the Red River delta and expand our river communications, while the latter will provide more water for irrigation and everyday use.

In the coming five-year plan, our economy will certainly see visible improvement thanks to the fairly large amounts of electricity provided by the above projects.

On the occasion of this 5th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, we may cite other major projects all over the country which have been either wholly or partially commissioned and are helping to boost the economy: At the Bim Son cement works, the No 1 oven has been put into operation; in 1984 both ovens will be functioning, turning out 1,200,000 tons of cement per year. The Lam Thao superphosphates works has an annual capacity of 300,000 tons. A series of major mechanical engineering plants have been built: the plant for major repairs on cars and lorries; the mining engineering plant; the diesel-engine plant at Go Dam which will be operating at full capacity (100,000 hp/year) next year. Other finished projects relate to agriculture, food industry, communications, post and telecommunications, culture and everyday life. Preparations are being made for the launching of other projects at suitable times: The Ha Nam Ninh chemical industries centre with plants turning out nitrogenous fertiliser, soda, and viscone; the auto-part plant (capacity: 6,000 tons per year); the casting and-forging plant for heavy machine parts; the additions to the Hanoi No 1 machine-tool plant, the plant for making forging and pressing equipment; the tractor factory; the oil refineries and petro-chemical plants, etc.

In July 1980 an agreement was signed between the two countries on exploration for an exploitation of oil and gas on southern Vietnam's continental shelf. In June 1981, the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil-and gas project was set up. Since then, working within the framework of the five-year plan of cooperation (1981-85), the branches concerned in both countries have completed a great deal of preparatory work.

The first phase in the construction of on-shore service facilities has been carried through in record time, taking our lack of experience in this field into account. The first exploratory shaft has been sunk, the No 1 fixed drilling rig is being assembled, soon to begin exploratory test boring, we are convinced that thanks to Soviet assistance and cooperation, the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil-and-gas project will be a model of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and play no little part in the development of the Vietnamese economy as well as consolidating and promoting friendship between the two countries. Together with healthy progress in economic cooperation, cooperation in science and technology has also quickly developed in both scope and depth over the past five years. One of the achievements of this cooperation was the space flight by Pham Tuan and Bogerchko. Pham Tuan is the first [word indistinct] Asian to go into space.

Soviet assistance is really invaluable to our people. It cannot be assessed only in terms of the amount of equipment and materials: the projects that have been, and are being built with Soviet technical assistance; the tens of thousands of Vietnamese skilled workers, engineer scientist and teachers trained in the Soviet Union; and the thousand of skilled Soviet men and women who have come to our country to work selflessly to build socialism in Vietnam. What is most important in our eyes is the friendship of the Soviet people, the warm internationalist feelings that the Soviet people have brought us.

Five years is a short time in the several decades during which relations between the two countries have taken shape. Yet in this period many notable events have taken place in that relationship. It is true to say that Soviet assistance is helping us implement an important part of the resolutions adopted at the fourth and fifth party congresses on the line and strategy of economic development. We have created the material conditions for steady progress in the coming years and are moving towards a radical solution to such basic socio-economic problems as food, energy, transport and communications, etc., throughout the country.

We are very aware that in the period ahead the Soviet Union will provide us with still greater assistance in building our material and technical bases and in providing materials and equipment for meeting the needs of industry and the demand for consumer goods. Responding to this we pledge to work together with our Soviet comrades in implementing to the best of our ability Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation and putting into effect the directives issued by the general secretaries of our parties in their recent talks.

"Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the keystone of the foreign policy of our party and our state." Such is the resolution of our party congress; the fifty million Vietnamese would fully agree with this. Guided by the teachings of Lenin, our party has pointed out that in order to take our country from small-scale production directly to socialism, bypassing the state of capitalist development, international assistance and cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union, is an extremely important factor, as are the efforts of our own people.

For our part, gratitude and fidelity to our friends and comrades, a national trait which has taken shape in the course of the thousands of years in which we have built and defended our country, has been fostered by our party and President Ho Chi Minh, who raised it to a new qualitative level. Friendship with the Soviet Union and gratitude to the Soviet Union will remain for ever unchanged in our people.

HANOI MEETING SUPPORTS USSR PEACE INITIATIVES

OW121219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, a powerful struggle movement of large numbers of people has formed all over the world against the policies of U.S. imperialism, which is intensifying the arms race and creating confrontation with the Soviet Union, national liberation movements and the three revolutionary currents, which are powerfully developing.

In face of this situation, on 28 September 1983, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered an important statement, profoundly analyzing the current world situation and sternly condemning the policies pursued by the U.S. administration in its international relations.

Responding to the Soviet peace initiatives, and particularly to Comrade Andropov's 28 September statement, this afternoon, 7 October, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Peace Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Hanoi Committee of the VFF jointly sponsored a grand meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, Hanoi, to express their determination to struggle in defense of peace.

Present were representatives of the CPV Central Committee, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Peace Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the central foreign relations departments of the Foreign Ministry and the National Defense Ministry, agencies and sectors of the Central Government and Hanoi, and of various strata of the people and armed forces in the capital. Also attending were Comrade Yuriy Myakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in Vietnam, and many cadres and personnel of the Soviet embassy in Vietnam. Many domestic and foreign press, radio and television correspondents were also there.

At 1500 sharp, the meeting began. The presidium of the meeting proceeded to the platform. We saw Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; lawyer Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee; Professor Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; Tan Dang Khoa, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Le Huu Tan, member of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union and vice chairwoman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; Pham The Duet, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman and general secretary of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Van Tien, member of the presidium and general secretary of the VFF Central Committee; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPV Central Committee; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy national defense minister; Nguyen Thi Hang, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and Doctor-professor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the VFF.

On behalf of the presidium, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam delivered the opening speech. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Duc Tam recording] The world situation is becoming extremely tense. The Reagan administration is relentlessly strengthening its military potential at an unprecedented scale and tempo. It is frantically engaged in an arms race and producing weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear and chemical -- as well as conventional weapons. All this is aimed at becoming master of the world.

It has assembled imperialist and militarist forces, including Chinese expansionist forces, and has openly clamored for an anticommunist crusade, a global confrontation with the three revolutionary currents, mainly with the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the world's national independence movements.

On 28 September 1983, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, delivered an important statement, profoundly analyzing the current world situation and sternly condemning the policies pursued by the U.S. administration in its international relations. These are militarist policies, seriously threatening world peace.

In this spirit, we meet here today, once again, to express the Vietnamese people's attitude and position in face of the important and urgent issue of the era: To struggle in defense of peace and life, against all plots to wage a nuclear war of imperialist and reactionary forces and of their lackeys. [applause] [end recording]

Next, lawyer Phan Anh delivered a speech, in which he analyzed the world situation over the past days, particularly the U.S. imperialists' arms race and threat of nuclear war at an unprecedented level. For instance, they are relentlessly implementing their plan to produce the triune of strategic weapons, including the MX missile, the B-1 bomber and the nuclear-equipped Trident submarine. At the same time, they are also producing neutron, chemical and bacteriological, and conventional weapons, scheming to use other space for military purposes, and relentlessly implementing the plan of deploying 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in member countries of NATO in Western Europe, thus directly threatening the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe.

He also mentioned the sinister plot of U.S. imperialism, which is organizing a crusade against the Soviet Union. It has not stopped at any base and barbarous act, such as the organization of an intrusion into Soviet airspace to conduct espionage and put the blame on the Soviet Union. In this extremely reactionary strategic plot, it found a new ally: the reactionaries among the Beijing rulers.

After analyzing the present extremely dangerous nature of the imperialists, led by the U.S. lawyer Phan Anh mentioned mankind's current main task: namely, to check the danger of a nuclear war and to respond to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, particularly Comrade Andropov's recent important statement.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically approved and adopted a resolution read by Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, member of the Presidium and general secretary of the VFF Central Committee, on behalf of the Presidium of the meeting. The resolution stresses in part: [Begin Nguyen Van Tien recording] We representatives of all strata of the Vietnamese people meeting in Hanoi, capital of the SRV, warmly welcome the 28 September 1983 statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on a Soviet assessment of the policies being carried out by the current U.S. administration in its international relations. We are unanimously resolved:

To warmly welcome and fully support the 28 September 1983 statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is an extremely important document, exposing the reactionary, warlike, and extremely sinister policies of the Reagan administration, and demonstrating the goodwill for peace and responsibility of the Soviet Union towards mankind's destiny. [applause] [end recording]

Dear friends, the meeting of the various strata of people of Hanoi responding to Soviet peace initiatives and opposing the U.S. imperialist' militarist policy concluded to resounding applause.

HANOI MASS MEETING MARKS SRV-USSR FRIENDSHIP PACT

OW162234 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 16 -- The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and its Hanoi branch held a mass meeting here today to commence a "month of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship" on the occasions of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Tien, member of the Presidium and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vu Anh Tuan, president of the Hanoi branch of the sponsoring association; M.M. Ilinskiy, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (SVFS) and head of the visiting S.V.F.S. delegation; Y.M. Myakotnykh, minister counsellor of the Soviet embassy and M. Pisanov, representative of the S.V.F.S. in Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, Vu Anh Tuan expressed the Vietnamese people's profound gratitude to the Soviet people -- their loyal comrades-in-arms and close brothers -- for their most vigorous support and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He described the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on November 3, 1978 as an important development of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Ever since, he pointed out, the treaty has steadily and effectively served the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence and the cause of peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world.

Vu Anh Tuan wished the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by esteemed comrade Yu. Andropov further success in building the material and technical foundation of communism.

Speaking next, M.M. Ilinskiy said he rejoiced at the Vietnamese people's great achievements in socialist construction and national defence. He said that his society always considered it its duty to mobilize the Soviet people to promote the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to provide vigorous support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

Film shows, art performances, exhibitions and other activities have been organized throughout the country to mark these events. A communist labour day was organized today at the construction site of the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, built with Soviet assistance in northern Vietnam, for the same purpose.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

OW162230 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 16 -- A delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society arrived here Saturday for a friendship visit. The delegation is led by M.M. Ilinskiy, member of the Central Committee of the society.

The same day, it called at the office of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and was cordially received by Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice-president of the association. The delegation will attend activities in honour of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution.

USSR KAMPUCHEA MAGAZINE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW160835 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 16 -- A delegation of the Soviet magazine KAMPUCHEA paid a nine-day visit to Vietnam ending Saturday at the invitation of the editorial board of the CONG SAN review. The delegation, including N.E. Pokhrovskiy and [name indistinct], conferred with a delegation of the Vietnamese review.

The Soviet [word indistinct] called at the late President Ho Chi Minh's residence and toured Hanoi, Lang Son and Ha Son Binh Provinces, and Ho Chi Minh City. They were received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Training.

COMMISSION REPORTS, DENOUNCES PRC'S ANTI-SRV ACTS

OW151632 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 15 -- The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes today issued a communique on China's anti-Vietnam activities in July, August and September 1983.

The communique reads: While continuing with their perfidious moves to make the Chinese and world people believe that China continues to behave as "genuine" and "a moderate" socialist country, that it desires to restore friendly relations with its neighbours, and ballyhooing their customary slanders that Vietnam has engaged in military provocations, intruded into Chinese territory and killed Chinese citizens, etc., the reactionaries in Beijing have feverishly stepped up their criminal activities against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In July, August and September 1983, China started more than 130 incidents including shellings and intrusions into Vietnam's northern border areas, killing or wounding more than 40 civilians, destroying many houses and interfering with the local people's production. China has increased its border intrusions into Vietnam (30 cases were registered from July 29 to August 30 alone) for the purpose of reconnaissance, establishment of bases, seditious propaganda, kidnapping and assassination, mining of ricefields and roads, causing numerous deaths and injuries to the Vietnamese civilian population.

On July 12, Chinese troops intruded into Mong Cai area (Quang Ninh Province) and laid mines, injuring ten persons on their way to working places. On July 15, a Chinese platoon stole into Muong Khuong area (Hoang Lien Son), burnt a number of houses and killed or wounded three persons.

Ignoring the SRV Government's proposal that both sides refrained from military provocations and all other hostile activities along the common border on the occasion of the two countries' national day, in the period from August 30 to October 8, Chinese troops opened fire at or infiltrated into Vietnamese territory on 35 occasions. On September 2, more than 30 Chinese soldiers entered Ngai Thau and [word indistinct] villages in Bat Sat District (Hoang Lien Son) and opened automatic and anti-tank gun fire which set a number of houses afire and wounded a villager. On Sept 8 a number of Chinese soldiers crossed the border into Ha Quang District (Cao Bang), killing one person, wounding four and kidnapping another. On Sept 10, Chinese troops entered Meo Vac area (Ha Tuyen) killing three persons and wounding two others.

In the said three months, the Beijing reactionaries continued to rally Vietnamese counter-revolutionaries who had fled to China, armed and trained them before sending them back into Vietnam's border areas in Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Lang Son Provinces for sabotage and intimidation and inciting local ethnic minorities to rebel against the government.

China and Thailand continued to collaborate in reinforcing the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races] bandits, helping them build logistic and training bases near the common borders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and in northern Kampuchea. They have also sent a number of these bandits to Vietnam's central highlands to build underground bases, regroup their forces and carry out armed actions.

In the said period, China flew more than 1,300 warplane sorties over areas very close to the Sino-Vietnamese border and committed more than 200 armed intrusions into Vietnamese waters off Quang Ninh Province and Haiphong. Besides, it has intensified psywar activities and economic sabotage against Vietnam.

The Vietnam's commission sternly condemns and denounces before the people of Vietnam, China and the rest of the world the criminal actions committed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES DENG XIAOPING ADVENTURISM

OW150759 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15 -- Adventure and deception have been characteristic of the successive political rulers in China over the past few decades, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

Since taking power in 1978, the paper recalls, Deng Xiaoping has step by step formulated a doctrine of his own brand, consisting of a domestic policy of "four modernizations" and a foreign policy of allying with U.S.-led imperialism against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other revolutionary forces. He is executing a dual policy of deception and suppression aimed at ridding himself of opposition forces, it adds. Deng has done all that he can to beef up his collusion with the United States and other imperialist forces and make them a firm foreign backing to him in deterring opposition forces at home, it further says.

The paper describes the current "rectification campaign" in China as a new large scale purge and adventure undertaken by an ambitious and cruel man. Having engaged in a prolonged and bitter grappling with Deng, NHAN DAN warns, his rivals will therefore not give in easily.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS PRC'S PROPAGANDA SLANDER CAMPAIGN

OW151305 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

["Excerpts" of 13 October QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary on current events: "Beijing Expansionists Are Exposing Their Own Ambition"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities are stepping up anti-Vietnam propaganda in the last few days. On 11 October, they published a memorandum, systematically summing up their slanders about Vietnam's armed incursions into Chinese territory. The Yugoslav news agency and the Voice of America immediately flatteringly said that the memorandum proves the absence of peace on the China-Vietnam border. In order to incite anti-Vietnam sentiments, the Beijing authorities also alleges that Vietnam has caused losses to China's border residents. We must point out that the Beijing authorities are playing the same old trick -- flagrantly slandering Vietnam -- in order to cover up their anti-Vietnam activities.

The Beijing authorities are blustering that Vietnam is provoking China. In fact, Chinese troops near the Vietnamese border are continuing their intensified incursions into Vietnam's territory. They shell and shoot at Vietnamese border people working in the fields, and their special agents sneak into Vietnam to carry out psychological warfare and sabotage. The crimes they have committed in Quan Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces are still fresh in our memory. The Beijing authorities are wantonly slandering Vietnam at this time, because they are being condemned by public opinion for their rejection of a Vietnam proposal on suspension of all armed hostilities by both sides during the period of the national days of Vietnam and China.

All sensible people clearly know that Vietnam has spared no effort to defend the long-standing Vietnamese-Chinese friendship and to normalize relations between the two countries. Although the Chinese side has rejected our proposal, the Vietnamese side unilaterally honored the ceasefire proposal. This has proved Vietnam's sincerity and exposed all the true anti-Vietnam features of the reactionary forces among the Beijing authorities before the Chinese people and people throughout the world. Vietnam proposed a ceasefire from 30 August to 8 October. It is obvious that the Beijing authorities published the memorandum on 11 October in an attempt to blame Vietnam for instability on the Vietnam-China border, cover up anti-Vietnam crimes committed during the period and divert people's attention from public opinion condemning the Beijing authorities' lack of sincerity, and in an attempt to find excuses for them to continue to create tension, disrupt peace and stability on the Vietnam-China border and wage destructive war in various areas against Vietnam.

It is worth our attention that, prior to their latest slander against Vietnam, the Beijing authorities despicably attacked Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies when they were receiving the Vietnamese traitor in exile Hoang Van Hoan on the occasion of the Chinese National Day. They also instigated the Vietnamese people to oppose the Vietnamese party and government, and sowed discord among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who are fighting in unity to defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries. They used very hostile words to slander Vietnam for aggression and smear the Vietnamese people's anti-French, anti-U.S. and anti-expansionist revolutionary cause. They described Vietnam, a country which shed blood and made sacrifices to seek independence and freedom, as a bellicose country setting a world record in fighting a long war.

The commentary says: Although the Beijing authorities and U.S. imperialists are closely colluding, they can never stop the Vietnamese people from winning complete victory, nor can they make them yield to their pressure and deviate from the line of independence and acting on their own. The victories won by Vietnam and other Indochinese countries brought about the serious bankruptcy of the Maoists' attempt to expand into Southeast Asia and other parts of the world and seek hegemony there. The Beijing authorities' Maoist neo-colonialism went bankrupt in Kampuchea. The war of aggression started by Deng Xiaoping in February 1979 ended in a disgraceful defeat. Their scheme to use Pol Pot's remnant's sacred cause also failed. They resent those setbacks.

Deng Xiaoping also tried to help those who rebelled against their motherland. He even said that Vietnam's cause of liberation would not take another 40 years. His remark had even more blatantly exposed his ambition to annex Vietnam. Deng Xiaoping's remark and Beijing's 11 October memorandum have proven that they have not relinquished their ambition to commit aggression against Vietnam and the various Indochinese nations. They have entirely run counter to the Chinese people's basic interests and aspirations by intensifying their efforts to work hand in glove with U.S. imperialism in creating tension and undermining peace and stability here. The acts of the reactionaries in Beijing show that they are the direct, dangerous enemies of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the peoples of Southeast Asia.

In the past, Deng Xiaoping acted like a war maniac, saying that China would oppose Vietnam for 5 years, 10 years, 100 years or even 1,000 years if necessary. A high-ranking official in Beijing said: China is ready to give the assignment of weakening Vietnam over a protracted period of time to Guangxi, Guangdong and Yunnan. However, the reactionary authorities in Beijing will certainly meet with ignominious failure, if they seek to take the beaten track. The Chinese people and the peoples throughout the world would never forgive them for their criminal plots.

ADDITION TO TO HUU NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

The following additional material to the item entitled "Further Reportage on National Day Activities" and subtitled "To Huu Address," parts I-IV, published on pages K 4-21 in the 9 September DAILY REPORT, was taken from a VNA abridged version of the address.

Page K 19, between the end of "Part III and the beginning of "Final Part," insert:

Turning to the international situation, Vice-Chairman To Huu vehemently denounced the Reagan administration's warlike policy which is poisoning the international atmosphere and causing a state of confrontation on the world scale. He said: "By continuing to play the China card against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and all the revolutionary forces in Asia, U.S. imperialism is promoting up the formation of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean alliance, restoring Japanese militarism, thus posing a threat to all countries in Asia and the Pacific.

"U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces are doing their utmost to maintain and create new hotbeds in all strategic regions of the world, menacing security and national independence of other nations. They are arrogantly challenging the Cuban revolution, boosting their aggressive plan against Nicaragua, brazenly interfering in El Salvador and many other Latin American countries, thus placing Central America in a permanent danger of war. They provoked and threatened Libya, deliberately interfered in the internal affairs of Chad and other African countries. In the Middle East, Zionist Israel has, with U.S. support and encouragement, stepped up its criminal plans against the Palestinian revolution, ruthlessly trampled upon the independence of Lebanon and other Arab nations.

"However, the days when U.S. imperialism and other forces of reaction could dictate their will to the world have definitively passed. The world is going through the 'post-Vietnam' period when the three revolutionary currents are in a permanent position of strategic offensive and when the crisis and recession of imperialism has become an irreversible process."

Vice-Chairman To Huu pointed out that the world people's movement for peace and against nuclear war and for disarmament has grown to an unprecedented scale, drawing in hundreds of millions of people of all strata, religions, and political affiliations in all parts of the world, especially in Western Europe and right in the United States.

To Huu highlighted the role of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as a mighty mainstay of the peace movement and a firm guarantee for world peace, which have repeatedly put forth initiatives to ward off the danger of a nuclear war. To resolve all the conflicts through negotiations and to achieve peaceful co-existence.

BRIEFS

DONG NAI GRAIN OBLIGATION -- Over the past 10 months Dong Nai Province has collected and purchased 62,000 metric tons of grain, 8,950 metric tons of which were paid as agricultural tax. The figures represent 76 and 72 percent, respectively, of the grain obligation and agricultural tax plan norms set for this year. The province is striving to fulfill its set plan norm of 80,000 metric tons of grain. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83 BK]

ASEAN 'FEELS DISAPPOINTED' BY AUSTRALIAN STANCE

Mokhtar Confirms Talks Delayed

BK151439 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this afternoon that ASEAN as a whole feels disappointed by Australia's stance not to cosponsor ASEAN's resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations. Minister Mokhtar has hoped that the Australian stand will not bring about a very great impact considering the fact that Australia has always wanted to foster good relations with the ASEAN countries. However, that country's deeds do not always match its words.

Speaking to newsmen on his return from the UN General Assembly session and the funerals of South Korean ministers, the foreign minister confirmed that an ASEAN-Australia dialogue, scheduled for 24 October, has been postponed. In this connection, Minister Mokhtar said an upcoming ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on 6 November will discuss ASEAN's stance toward Australia.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] In order to reach a unified stance, as anything in ASEAN is decided through a consensus, the problem of formulating an ASEAN's stance toward Australia will be discussed in an agenda during ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, which is scheduled for 6 November, and which will still be held despite the postponement of President Reagan's visit. [end recording]

Answering a question by the press over news reports that Indonesia will appoint its ambassador to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk, the minister dismissed them as untrue. On the postponement of the East Timor vote at the United Nations, Minister Mokhtar said some circles at the United Nations considered it as a victory for Indonesia.

While he was in New York, Foreign Minister Mokhtar held talks with the foreign ministers of 30 countries, including the United States and the PRC. He also attended a meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers, which issued a statement without mentioning the East Timor problem.

Australian Position 'Understandable'

BK151519 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Oct. 15 (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is very disappointed "on the whole" by the Australian stand on Cambodia at the United Nations, but the five association members differ on how to react, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today.

Speaking at an airport press conference on his arrival from Seoul, Dr. Mokhtar admitted that one of the reasons put forward by Australia, which failed to co-sponsor an ASEAN resolution at the U.N. on Cambodia, was understandable -- the fact that ASEAN policy could result in a return to power of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot.

Concern over a "possible return of Pol Pot as a consequence of ASEAN policy is well-founded," said the minister, who is currently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

In response to reporters' questions, Dr. Mokhtar said Indonesia was not ready to resume diplomatic relations with China "in the near future," but added that such relations could be developed later.

Diplomatic relations between Beijing and Jakarta were officially suspended in 1967 in the wake of an abortive coup which was blamed on communists said to have been supported by China.

The Indonesian military, which strongly influences Indonesian foreign policy, is said to be hostile to a resumption of the diplomatic relations for security reasons.

GOVERNOR SAYS EAST TIMOR SITUATION 'UNDER CONTROL'

BK161449 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 16 (AFP) -- The situation in East Timor is now "under control" but Indonesia's current military operations in the former Portuguese colony might last another four to six months "when there is no more danger" posed by separtist guerrillas, East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao said today.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Governor Carrascalao said the security situation was now in hand after the latest reported action by the independence movement Fretilin, when guerrillas burnt a village in mid-September. East Timor was invaded by Indonesia in December 1975 and its subsequent annexation has not been recognised by the United Nations. Fretilin has been waging a sporadic liberation campaign ever since.

Mr Carrascalao confirmed that an amnesty with an August 31 deadline was offered to the hundreds of guerrillas still opposing Indonesia's rule. He said the killing of 15 Indonesian soldiers in Viqueque in August was "only an isolated case" of Fretilin hostilities. This incident aside, a period of six months passed without clashes, during which the governor opened a dialogue with the rebels, offering them protection if they came out of the jungles. Many already had done so and had mixed with the rest of the population, he said. For its part, Fretilin asked for a withdrawal of Indonesian troops.

However, some 150 houses in the village of Groto were burnt by Fretilin in August, the governor said, adding that villages around Bacau and Viqueque had also been torched. He said he had to request the military to come and restore order. Mr Carrascalao explained that after Fretilin was invited to come down freely to the villages, it became difficult to differentiate them from the rest of the population. But now "the situation is under control. We know where they are and who they are," he said.

Asked why Fretilin would have started hostilities, Mr Carrascalao said he thought they realized they were losing support and received a negative reaction from the population when they left the jungle. They had returned to the jungle "to come back as the winners and impose their wills," he added. "What I offered them earlier, I cannot offer them again. It is too late," Mr Carrascalao said. The governor said he knew of at least 30 guerrillas who would not come down, but added that he had hoped the majority would respond to the hearts and minds campaign. Now the difference is that they have "to surrender as losers" he said. He said one reason for the guerrillas' lack of response was they had been become "over confident" due to the visit of an Australian delegation in July, as well as Fretilin "propaganda" abroad which built on the new dialogue with Indonesia. "They felt strong," Mr Carrascalao said.

Asked how many Fretilin guerrillas have been killed since the start of the operations, he said only the military knew. He added that some Indonesian troops had been wounded. He said that Indonesia recently sent some 2,000 to 3,000 troops to the territory bringing the total to an estimated maximum of 5,000. He firmly denied that hundreds of civilians had been killed in August in retaliation to killing of the 15 Indonesian troops. "The maximum that can happen to them is that they are put on Atauro," he said.

Some 20 to 30 people have recently arrived on Atauro, the small island north of East Timor capital Dili, where some 2,000 alleged Fretilin sympathizers are held. Asked about reports from abroad that he had been put under house arrest in Timor, the governor said: "Be sure, I was not and will not be arrested."

DECREE ON NEW AQUINO INQUIRY BOARD SIGNED

OW141311 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] An independent fact-finding board to conduct a full probe of the Aquino slaying with members from the Batasang and the private sector was decreed today as the president called for a special Batasang session this 18 October to act on urgent matters. The new board, formed under Presidential decree 1886, abolishes the earlier presidential commission. The board will not be bound by the acts of the abolished commission and is free to start afresh. Its findings will be made public and the board may initiate the filing of proper charges, should evidence warrant the prosecution of any person. The board is empowered to issue subpoenas. More on today's signing and call by the president from Philip Tan.

[Begin recording] [Tan] President Marcos this morning signed the decree creating the new board of investigation which replaces the presidential fact-finding commission looking for the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Membership of the new board of investigation will be up for discussion in next week's KBL [New Society Movement] caucus and Batasang's special session as called by the president.

[Begin Marcos recording] Batasang anew designates its membership in the new board of investigation in the Aquino case, and secondly the final drafting of the amendment to the Constitution which may be necessary to bring about either district elections in the Batasang Pambansa or provincial elections or any other form of elections with lesser constituency than the region which is now provided for by the Constitution. These are among the points that will be taken up in this caucus. [end Marcos recording]

[Tan] In the meantime, the president continues to receive names of recommendees from various sectors for membership in the new board of investigation. Philip Tan, KBS news, Malacanang. [end recording]

New board of investigation will be composed of seven members, including the chairman, drawn from the private sector and the Batasang. The decree creating this, however, did not pick up one proposal of Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino regarding the membership, to be drawn completely from the citizenry and excluding those in government or involved in political activities. This raised the possibility that Tolentino, who earlier declined to head the previous presidential fact-finding commission, may decide to chair the new body if called upon.

[Begin Tolentino recording] My original intention is that none of us should be members of the commission. But with these changes, there is a possibility that when the Batasang Pambansa approves a resolution for appointment of two members by the speaker, I may again be included. I don't know, I don't feel very much about going into this commission for some personal reasons. But I believe that if the Batasang will insist on that, well, I am confident that this new body will be a credible one and I would be perhaps willing to join it. [end recording]

MARCOS ACCEDES TO OPPOSITION DIALOGUE REQUESTS

Economic, Political Talks Slated

HK160028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] The president's approval of a dialogue with the opposition is first in the news today. The president yesterday took two more giant steps toward national reconciliation when he acceded to opposition requests for a dialogue on political and economic problems. He offered two of the four vacant slots in the Commission on Elections to the opposition.

The president was also reported to have acceded to an opposition proposal for the election of Batasan members by province or by district, instead of by region as now provided by the constitution. This proposal will be discussed by members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] in a caucus tomorrow in Malacanang. If endorsed by the caucus, the Batasan will be convened in special session and reconstituted as a constituent assembly.

The president is expected to meet four top opposition leaders and a leading businessman in the next few days to discuss the political and economic crisis. He has appointed five cabinet members to meet first with the opposition group to pave the way for the dialogue.

Reliable sources said an emissary went to Malacanang Friday to sound out the president on the proposed talks. He was said to have represented former Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., former Senator Jose Diokno, former information minister and now assemblyman Francisco Tatad, Cagayan de Oro Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, who is under house arrest, and Vicente Jaime, chairman of the Businessmen-Bishops Conference of the Philippines. Appointed by the president to hold preliminary talks with the opposition group were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Labor Minister Blas Ople, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, and assemblyman (Fred D. Salve), president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The opposition group through its emissary had requested talks with the president on the political and economic crisis. It was understood that the talks will be set as soon as the five cabinet members and the opposition leaders have laid down the groundwork for the meeting.

Tomorrow's caucus, called by the president as KBL chairman, is also expected to discuss the appointment of two assemblymen to a new fact-finding board created under presidential decree to investigate the Aquino assassination. The proposed election code of 1983, subject of Friday's public hearings at the Batasan, will be reported out by the committee before the assembly's resumption of sessions on October 24.

In other political developments, Assemblyman Reuben Canoy proposed yesterday a referendum on the opposition demand for President Marcos to step down from office as a means of resolving the issue in a democratic manner and ease present tensions; the Labor Party of the Philippines will hold a convention today at the University of the Philippines Institute of Industrial Relations Building in Quezon City; opposition leaders led by former Senator Salvador Laurel held a rally yesterday in (?Cabalitocan) City.

Opposition Leader Criticizes Plan

BK151124 Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct 15 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today made another overture to opposition leaders by inviting them to nominate two representatives to the commission on elections in time for parliamentary polls next May.

But opposition leader Jose Diokno, saying he was speaking for himself, immediately dismissed the move as another "cosmetic change" that "I'm not going to fall for," adding that the clamor for Mr Marcos' resignation should continue.

A presidential palace statement announcing the invitation said it was meant to promote "national harmony" and reflected Mr Marcos' "determination to ensure the widest participation by all sectors" in the National Assembly elections. Other opposition figures were not immediately available for their reactions to Mr Marcos' move today, which the palace called the "latest in a series." The palace said that of the nine seats in the commission which supervises all elections in this country, four remain vacant.

Former Senator Diokno told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that there could be no "honest and fair" elections in a "militarized society," saying Mr Marcos' latest moves provided no reason for the resignation demands to cease.

Yesterday, President Marcos disclosed a plan to amend the Philippines' 10-year-old Constitution again, this time to allow more opposition members into the national assembly by changing the election framework.

CENDANA STRESSES NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

HK160033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Information Minister Gregorio Cendana has called on Mindanao newsmen to work for national reconciliation even as he denounced the foreign press and various tabloids mushrooming in Metro Manila for allegedly taking advantage of the August 21 assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. The information minister was guest of honor during a Mindanao Press, Radio, and TV Association convention in Cagayan de Oro from 13 to 15 October.

Minister Cendana said the task of achieving national unity and harmony belongs to every Filipino, particularly those in the media, because their profession requires that they work in an atmosphere of stability and open trust. The information minister said the foreign press cannot honestly claim to be a truly objective and accurate source of information on contemporary national events.

PRESIDENT URGED TO DEFUSE 'CONFIDENCE CRISIS'

HK141518 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 14 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Sense of Renewal"]

[Text] Minister of Labor and Employment Blas F. Ople, speaking before the mid-year convention of the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc. Tuesday, recommended the reorganization of the presidential Cabinet in order to infuse "new vigor and a sense of renewal" into the nation, but particularly into the workings of government.

This would entail primarily, of course, the reconstitution of the lineup of Cabinet ministers. Those who have stayed in their posts too long ought possibly be the first to go. Among these worthies of course is Minister Ople himself, and it is not inconceivable that he welcomes this change. As he pointed out, staying too long in one job could bring on job fatigue and with that, a kind of inertia that would preclude vigorous and perceptive performance.

However, it might be too simple to merely replace Cabinet officers because they have been in place too long. Perhaps, it would be more sensible to scan their record of performance first, including their present showing, before deciding to lead them off to pasture. It often happens that one gets better the longer he stays in the job. The question is whether enthusiasm remains, whether one hasn't gotten too jaded to remain fresh and perceptive in outlook and ideas.

If the president takes kindly to the suggestion of Minister Ople, then the best way to approach the reorganization of the Cabinet is through the rigorous appraisal of the work of the men and women who compose this elite group of decision-makers. In so doing, we might also discover whether there is truly a crisis of confidence in the nation today, whereby traditional institutions are now being questioned, or in the very least, are now no longer regarded as sacrosanct. These institutions include the government, the church, the economic community, the media.

If there is no real crisis yet there is at least a quizzical attitude toward these institutions.

But it is real enough to spawn controversies and to move various groups into expressing militantly their feelings about the country and where and how it should go. There is a likelihood that this burst of feeling will die down once cool reason returns, but the government, or the president should not default on this opportunity to delve deeper into what ails the country. We must go on to reestablish stability and, if called for, defuse the crisis of confidence. This can begin with the investigation of the Aquino assassination and the punishment of those responsible. From that point on, things might fall into place as the nation works toward renewal and the dissipation of the other crisis -- the economic crisis that will still take all of our powers, including unity, to overcome.

EMPLOYERS CAUTION AGAINST WAGE INCREASES

HK160031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Employers cautioned yesterday that an unreasonable increase in wages would further aggravate the country's economic situation. The employers' concern was conveyed by officials of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines during a tripartite consultation meeting convened by Labor Minister Blas Ople on the impending wage increase. The employers' leaders told Mr Ople that many private companies would be seriously dislocated by an unreasonable increase in wages resulting from the devaluation of the peso and the impending increase in the prices of goods.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines has been pressing for an immediate 7.50 peso daily across-the-board increase and a quarterly adjustment amounting to 4.50 pesos in January.

Labor Minister Ople in the meantime asked employers to consider more favorably labor's demand for higher wages to cushion the impact of the peso devaluation on the workers' purchasing power. He noted that while businessmen have considered production inputs such as power and raw materials as non-negotiable, they drive hard bargains during wage talks with their workers.

PHILIPPINE EVENTS LEAVE FOREIGN BUYERS 'SCARED'

HK141454 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Oct 83 p 20

[Text] Recent political events including the series of demonstrations in various parts of Manila have apparently scared off many foreign buyers desiring to negotiate agreements in Manila with Philippine exporters.

While these buyers have not stopped their negotiations with local exporters and continue to place orders for Philippine products like garments, handicraft and electronics, many of them have opted to hold meetings away from Manila and in "safer grounds" like Hong Kong.

Donald Dee, president of the Confederation of Garment Exporters of The Philippines (CONGEP) reported yesterday that at least 70 percent of foreign buyers of Philippine products have, in the recent weeks, been amenable only to hold talks with local exporters outside the country. He said this situation has resulted in additional expense for local exporters which have to shoulder the cost of travel and accommodations whenever talks are conducted outside the country.

Exemption Asked. Dee is asking for exemption from the travel tax for exporters who have to go abroad to negotiate export deals. Travel taxes slapped on business trips cost at least [peso] 1,600 per trip. The same problem was cited by Nemesio Co of the Confederation of Philippine Exporters (COPE) who said most of the buyers are apparently scared to pass by Manila as a result of the "unsettling political events."

FOREIGN BANKS AGREE TO 90-DAY DEBT EXTENSION

HK160029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Ten major foreign banks agreed yesterday to a Philippine Government proposal for a 90-day extension of its foreign obligations maturing in 90 days, and for continued assistance in financing the country's trade and development projects.

The request was presented by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya to a 10-bank advisory committee formed by Manufacturers Hanover meeting in New York City yesterday.

The 10 foreign banks account for 25 percent of the country's total bank credits. The request was made to arrest the reduction in short-term foreign loans which was experienced by the country in recent months. Virata in a cable said the 10-man bank panel endorsed the request. Under the suspension sought by Virata's group, the payments falling due over the next 10 days will be extended for 90 days.

The Philippines meanwhile will be asked to seek a rescheduling of part of its debts. The advisory committee will work with the Philippine government in reviewing the country's 1983-84 financing plan. Virata said the move is part of a package of measures intended to improve the balance of payments situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROMULO TO RETIRE IN JANUARY

HK142357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo will retire from the government service in January next year. This was learned from Ministry of Foreign Affairs sources. They said Foreign Minister Romulo's aides are finalizing his preparations for leaving the government service. Mr Romulo is attending the UN General Assembly session in New York.

The state minister for foreign affairs, Assemblyman Immanuel Pelaez, said Mr Romulo had already taken leave of his colleagues before he left for the UN General Assembly session. He was quoted as saying that this time his resignation will be irrevocable.

IMELDA URGES MECHANISM TO EASE CAMPUS TROUBLE

HK120025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has urged a mechanism for regular consultations to ease distrust, dissidence, and violence in school campuses. She made the suggestion in a meeting yesterday with the officers of the Coordinating Council for Private Educational Associations of the Philippines.

The council submitted a position paper appealing for peaceful national reconciliation, promotion of freedom of thought and speech within legal limitations, and the recognition of legitimate dissent and the promotion of media credibility, and assuring free and honest elections to the Batasan next year.

In response, Mrs Marcos assured the council that President Marcos and the government are committed to those objectives.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 OCT. 1983

